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Yugoslavs in Middle East; Japanese Cut China Line; Bank Insurance Spreads

The World's Day—April 25, 1941

In Africa: Yugoslavs Join British Forces

Yugoslav troops and planes have landed in the Middle East—presumably in Egypt—to fight with British forces against the Axis, according to a Reuters dispatch from Cairo transmitted to London.

Axis attacks on the British-held Libyan town of Tobruk were reported by the British Middle East Command to have been repulsed and 127 Italian and German prisoners taken. [Page 7.]

Another British air raid on the principal Axis base at Tripoli was acknowledged by the Italian High Command.

In Orient: Japanese Cut Chinese Supply Line

Japanese Army headquarters said operations in Chekiang Province, where a swift drive was launched April 19 against the Chungking Government's supply lines, had been completed successfully.

Japanese Navy announced it had made representations to Italian naval authorities in connection with the seizure by Italian Marines of the Yugoslav freighter Tomislav in Shanghai April 23.

Thai Consul General in Saigon on behalf of his Siamese Government, formally denied foreign radio reports that British and Thai troops had clashed along the Thailand border.

New England: Bank Life Insurance Is Extended

Savings bank life insurance approached enactment in Connecticut—third State in the Country to adopt it. [Page 12.]

Adoption of a 2-cent cigarette tax in Maine makes this form of tax universal in New England. [Page 13.]

Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, suggested the United States might make profitable changes in its draft law. [Page 11.]

A civil defense course for the training of building supervisors and watchmen was announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 12.]

Business booms in Boston retail stores. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

A trend of women into factories to work in the defense program was reported by Massachusetts officials. [Page 11.]

Little Audrey Mangan, of Cambridge, Mass., arrived at Madisonville, Texas, for her "good-will" visit. [Page 11.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Lose 100 Planes Over Britain

Nazi air losses over Britain in the present month already total 100 craft, 75 of which were destroyed at night, the Ministry of Information announced.

A danger zone for merchant shipping was declared by the British to exist in the Adriatic and Aegean seas. [Page 7.]

Germany's navy, according to the German High Command, has brought into port or confiscated in occupied ports, 872 vessels totaling 1,900,000 tons.

RAF bombers attacked and scored hits on an important iron and steel works at Ijmuiden in the Netherlands in daylight, following up night attacks on Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. [Page 2.]

In Washington: Balkan War Existence Proclaimed

President Roosevelt proclaimed the existence of a state of war between Bulgaria on the one hand and Yugoslavia and Greece on the other.

The House Merchant Marine Committee approved legislation giving the President authority to take over foreign flag vessels lying idle in United States ports and put them to any use.

The Army's new cantonments will cost $838,000,000 instead of $500,000,000 as originally estimated, Brig. Gen. Brehon Somervell told a special Senate defense investigating committee. [Page 3.]

Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia introduced legislation by administration request to give the President vastly broadened powers to establish priorities and to ration supplies for defense or British aid.

Secretary Stimson asked every officer and enlisted man of the Army and members of the Civilian Conservation Corps to write home on Mother's Day, May 11.

The Senate Committee investigating the defense program postponed its projected inquiry into the coal situation to next week.

American neutrality patrol vessels will operate as far into the waters of the seven seas as may be necessary for the defense of the American hemisphere, President Roosevelt told his press conference. The President also intimated that Greenland may be partially occupied by Axis forces. [Page 1.]

The National Defense Mediation Board brought soft coal operators and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers Union together today to seek a formula for the reopening of the bulk of the Nation's soft coal mines, closed since April 1.

Diplomatic: Darlan's Trip to Paris Ineffective

Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier of France, was reported to have left Paris for Vichy without having seen Nazi Ambassador Otto Abetz, with whom he was supposed to talk over German-French relations. [Page 5.]

Viscount Gort, former Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was entertained at a Buckingham Palace luncheon by King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Gaston Bergery, temporary French Ambassador to Russia, arrived in Moscow via Berlin to take up his duties.

In Balkans: Nazis Claim Pass of Thermopylae

Germans claimed to have forced their way through the pass of Thermopylae and to be heading for Athens. [Page 1.]

Attacks on shipping were stated to have netted the Germans a 6,000-ton merchant ship and three other "large ships," all in Greek waters.

British reports stated that a further orderly withdrawal of forces in Greece had been effected at great cost to the attacking Germans.

Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, visited Herr Hitler at the latter's Balkan headquarters, and then returned to Budapest.

National: Aliens to Register in the Philippines

Manila (AP)—A bill requiring registration and finger-printing of all aliens in the Philippines was approved on second reading April 24 by the National Assembly, which is tantamount to final passage. The bulk of aliens in the islands are Chinese and Japanese.

Santos, Brazil (AP)—The 4,422-ton German freighter Babitonga sailed early today for Vladivostok with a large number of barrels of oil in her cargo. She had been in Santos harbor since just before the outbreak of the European war.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Northeast Airlines Plans Portland Base

Possibility that Northeast Airlines, Inc., which serves Northern New England and the Maritime Provinces, may move its facilities to Portland, Maine, because of dissatisfaction with the prospects for expansion at the East Boston Airport was disclosed today by Paul F. Collins, President of the Line.

"We may be forced to go somewhere shortly," he said, "and it will probably be Portland. In addition to the ships we have now, we expect delivery of three new Douglas DC3 planes. At Boston we still have room inside for one of these, just about getting it inside with the aid of a shoehorn. That will mean that the other two new ships, five Lockheeds and five training ships, will be left outdoors in all kinds of weather."

Saltonstall Tells World Liberty Lives

With a message of reassurance to the peoples of Europe who have gone down under totalitarian aggression and to those who still battle against it, and with the sober admission that "even in the United States we feel that our liberty is in jeopardy," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today officially opened the colorful two-day Carnival for Freedom at the Boston Garden.

U. S. Remembers

Surrounded by dignitaries representing some fifteen foreign countries, the Governor, speaking over shortwave Station WRUL, assured his world-wide audience that while the United States was engaged in "a total plan of defense," it was "not forgetting the struggles and the suffering of the men, women, and children who are still holding the outposts of civilization against brute aggression; or those who have already fallen in the path of the Axis advance."

As Governor Saltonstall and his party arrived in the brilliantly decorated Exhibition Hall in the Garden, the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the entire throng stood at attention.

Mayor Tobin Promises Aid

Then the Governor's party moved toward the platform where Allen Forbes introduced the speakers. Following Mr. Saltonstall's address, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin assured the international gathering that America would not fail the suffering peoples of Europe.

Included with the Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall were officials from Canada, a representative from the Netherlands Embassy in Washington, and prominent Bostonians.

Great 'Carnival of Freedom' opens at Boston Garden: Page 11.

Soviet-German Claims Nearing Head-On Clash

Both Dictator nations long have coveted the Bosporus as gateway to greater empire.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the gallant Greek resistance near an end on the mainland, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia are face to face as never before.

The last buffer between these totalitarian leviathan-states has fallen. The question of control of an old object both of Russian and of German ambitions, Istanbul and the Straits, seems likely to enter into an acute phase.

Before the beginning of the present war, Germany and the Soviet Union were separated by a chain of smaller states. There was no point at which their frontiers touched.

Now conquest has made them neighbors from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Poland has been partitioned. The Soviet annexation of Lithuania restores the old German-Russian frontier line at the boundary of East Prussia. Rumania has been virtually partitioned, because the Soviet Union seized Bessarabia and northern Bukovina while the Nazis were busy consolidating their conquest of France and Germany is in military control of the rest of the country. This military control also extends to Bulgaria and gives Adolf Hitler an outlet on the Black Sea which Russia always has wished to regard as its own preserve.

The German campaign against Yugoslavia and Greece was scarcely worth while as an end in itself. There is every likelihood that it will prove to be a steppingstone to more ambitious projects, with the oil wells of Mosul and the important artery of British imperial communications at Suez as ultimate objectives. There is an obvious strategic hint in the reported German seizure of such islands as Samothrace and Lemnos, within easy air range of Istanbul.

Both Seek Control

The most serious conflict between historic German and Russian ambitions that has yet occurred looms as a possibility of the near future. For both Pan-Germans and Pan-Slavs have dreamed of the possession of Constantinople, to which the Turks have given their national name of Istanbul.

Friedrich Naumann, author of the widely read book "Mitteleuropa," and other German publicists before 1914 believed the Balkans and the Near East represented a natural German route of expansion. They hoped for the completion of a railway from Berlin to Bagdad. And during the World War Germany temporarily achieved this ambition. Turkey and Bulgaria were on the German side; Serbia was overrun.

A considerable amount of Ger-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Roosevelt: Nazis in Greenland? Neutral Patrol for Seven Seas; Germans Pass Thermopylae

Troops push on toward Athens; British transports bombed, High Command claims.

ATHENS, April 25 (AP)—German forces, carried by plane-escorted troop ships, landed yesterday on the Greek Island of Lemnos, 40 miles from the strategic Dardanelles, and subdued a small Greek force after a four-hour battle.

By the Associated Press
Friday, April 25

The German High Command reported today that the Nazi armies had forced the allied defenders out of Thermopylae Pass, scene of a determined British rearguard action, and informed quarters in Berlin said German panzer columns were heading south toward Athens, less than 100 miles away.

The pass was announced to have been taken in an embracing attack, throwing the Allies out of a strongly fortified position, where the British contingent had held up the Nazi advance.

Mountain troops had an outstanding share in this success, said the communiqué.

The Germans had apparently been held up more than 48 hours in their efforts to take the strategic pass.

British authorities in Cairo, Egypt, said that the situation of their forces in Greece was most serious, but that they were putting up a tough fight against terrific odds after making a further withdrawal.

British Middle East headquarters acknowledged that the British Expeditionary force had made a further withdrawal, "inflicting severe losses on the enemy" as they fell back toward Athens. The British force also acknowledged damage to British aircraft dispersed on an airdrome in Greece in a German air raid.

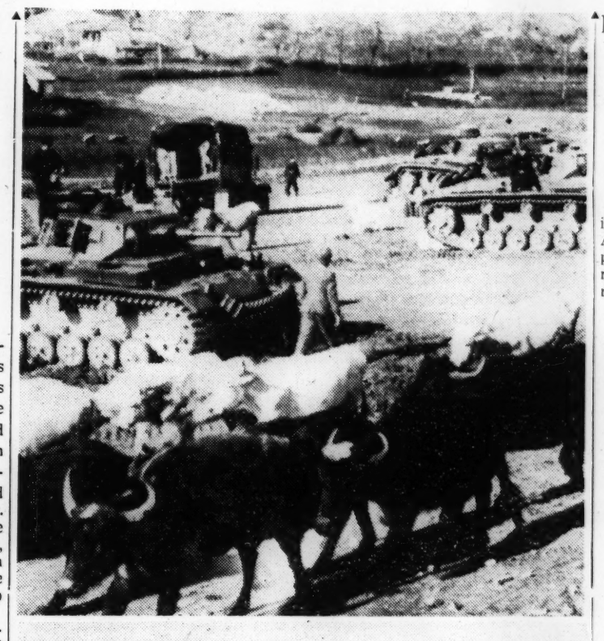
Earlier dispatches from Athens declared that grey-green waves of Nazi infantry storming the pass had been driven off and that the Germans had brought up heavy six-inch guns to shell the Allied defenders.

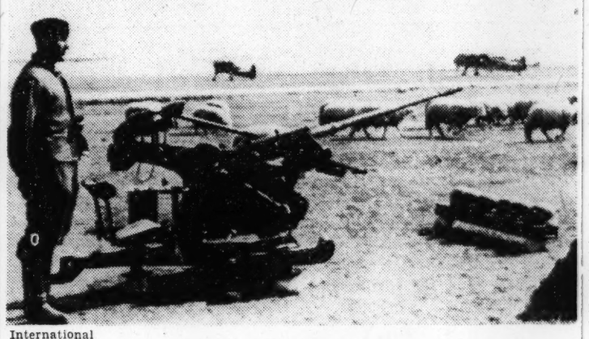
Nazi Losses Heavy

British ambulance drivers arriving in Athens from the battle-front said the Germans had suffered severe losses in attempts to take the Thermopylae Pass by infantry assaults. British casualties were described as "extremely light."

In London, no attempt was made to conceal that withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force was "in the cards;" but the British radio declared that so far "not one

Continued on Page 4, Column 4





International

War Comes to Balkan Countryside

All over the Balkans cows and sheep are finding strange neighbors in the pastures. The upper picture shows German tanks among the cattle. Lower: Planes in background use sheep pasture as landing field. Antiaircraft gun is in foreground. The sheep appear to be unconcerned over the fact that they are surrounded by implements of war.

President asserts U. S. will not lie down—Will aid Britain until Hitler is beaten.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—President Roosevelt laid before the American people today the latest phases of the war in three announcements of incalculable significance:

1. He disclosed to his press conference that the Government has received information suggesting that the Axis already has committed an act of aggression against the United States in its newly occupied outpost of Greenland. The Danish island possession, now under American protection, he said, may now be occupied by the Axis powers and the United States is taking measures to counteract this occupation.

2. He revealed that in place of convoys which, he said, the Administration had no idea of instituting, the United States is prepared to extend its neutrality patrol on every body of water in the world if necessary to protect the Western Hemisphere.

3. He embraced as expressing his own convictions and those of the majority of the country every word uttered by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in their far-reaching policy-laden pronouncements last night.

Will Not Lie Down

The President added significantly that American democracy will not lie down in the face of dictatorship but will fight to preserve its rights, its freedom, its way of life.

From Mr. Roosevelt's declarations this morning and from outspoken pronouncements of his two leading Cabinet associates in separate addresses radioed to the Nation last night, it is apparent the Government is fast preparing for bolder and more open measures which frankly confront the eventuality of war itself.

It is evident the Government now intends to press its role in the war decisively, that its objective is not merely aid to Britain in the hope that Adolf Hitler will be defeated but such co-operation with Britain as will guarantee the defeat of Herr Hitler.

Mr. Roosevelt supported every expression of policy and every interpretation of the war and its meaning to the United States embodied in the Hull-Knox speeches.

President Goes Further

If they were preparing the country for larger participation in the war, for larger risks—which everyone agrees they were—then the

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

U. S. told aid must reach Britain: Page 4.
Text of Hull speech: Page 6.
Text of Knox speech: Page 6.

Nazi Yoke Put on Balkans; Can It Crush Nationalism?

'Inside the War'

By R. H. Markham
Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

A radically new regime is being imposed upon the nations of southeast Europe. It will affect the lives of nearly 60,000,000 men and women and children. Unless Adolf Hitler is thrust from his present domination, conditions will be changed fundamentally for generations.

Yet a casual visitor will not be able to detect much of a change. In fact, he probably would say: "Empires rise and fall but the ways of these people go on unaltered."

There would be some accuracy in such an observation, because many aspects of the Balkans remain the same under whatever yoke they bear. But this is only a part of the picture.

Most of the people there live on the soil and from the soil. They inhabit little, cheaply constructed houses of wickerwork and mud or of handmade bricks. Many of them still make their own clothes and raise their own food. Each rural community may construct its own mill, bleacheries, looms, wagons, and wooden plows.

Grandmothers sit in the cool of the evening on benches before peasant yards; grandfathers sit in shaded little cafes, youths with sheepskin caps stuck on one side of their heads meet maidens with flowers in their hair and banter one another at the spring or play folk games in the village square.

Routine Will Continue

Sleepy gray or yellow oxen pull creaking wagons along uneven roads, families winnow wheat in the wind, ears of corn hang from low attics, women beat clothes on rocks beside the brooks, one day each week processions of moccasined men and barefooted women stream into the nearest city market and on each great holiday every family gathers at little, white-washed churches.

So it was when Alexander set out from the Balkans to conquer the world. So it was when the Crusaders marched through the Balkans toward Jerusalem. So it was when the Turks swept up from Asia, and so it is as Adolf Hitler's bugles blow.

Thus, one asks: What difference do imperial changes make? Day before yesterday Rome was master; yesterday the Turks and Hapsburgs; today Adolf Hitler. Is his coming anything more than a change of the guards?

It does make a difference—a difference deep, poignant, and vital.

The Nazis may leave many daily tasks and daily relations unaltered. They may improve a few things. Better roads may appear, better agricultural methods may be introduced, perhaps more stable markets will be provided, a more

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Intimate Message from Washington

'What Can We Do for Defense, Mr. President?' — Nation's Women Have Been Asking This Question for Long Time Now

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Women are still asking, "What can we do for defense?" and "How can we do it?"

Three months ago President Roosevelt indicated he was about to announce a "home defense" plan answering those questions, but week after week has gone by with the plan still "on the President's desk."

Women have not been idle, waiting for the long-heralded program, but they have not had the benefit of co-ordinated leadership such as has underlain the valiant contribution of the Women's Voluntary Services to British morale and safety.

Women's efforts toward the defense of the United States to date fall roughly into the following fields:

In defense industries: Women employed in airplane factories, powder plants and shell loading depots are comparatively few at the present time, but the U. S. Employment Service has indicated that a great many would become adept at certain processes with a little training. Expert embroiderers have been found to be good fuse-makers at Frankford, Penna., arsenal. Demands for women's services are expected to increase during the coming summer as male labor becomes unavailable or is called into military service. Despite warnings from John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that "thousands of women in addition to those now employed will be needed to make the Nation's wheels turn efficiently," only a small number of women are taking advantage of the defense training courses offered under Federal subsidy.

Important Tasks Done at Home

On the home front: Here women are busiest. Sewing and knitting for the British. Learning to be nurses and to drive ambulances. The American Red Cross heard at its annual convention here this week that more than 1,000,000 women are now working as volunteer relief-givers, for that organization alone. Two new uniforms were modeled. One a suit for outdoor wear instead of veils and pastels. The other a new white indoor uniform with short sleeves, instead of unhandy starched cuffs. The drafts of plans submitted to Mr. Roosevelt show dozens of other jobs that women could do without going very far from home. Food preservation. Spanish lessons. Map reading. But these take more organization than has yet been put into effect.

In the military services: The Army's general attitude toward women seems to be "let them do anything they want, just so they stay away from the Army." Numerous plans have been devised for having womenfolk don uniforms and take on certain duties behind the lines as they are doing in England. In the World War women served in both the Navy and Marine Corps, but at the present all military service—except for nurses—is limited by law to men. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, has been in conference with War Department officials for the last three weeks on a bill she is drawing up to clarify the status of women in the military services.

Formation of a volunteer air-raid "spotters" corps, to utilize 500,000 to 600,000 civilians as "Minutemen" for watching and listening for enemy planes, announced this week by the War Department, was hailed by Gen. George C. Marshall as giving women their first major opportunity to participate in the defense program.

Eager to Prove Their Mettle

Bolstering morale: Most evident job needing and obtaining women's attention in many parts of the country is the provision of wholesome community life for the thousands of soldiers, sailors and defense workers congregated in centers unprepared to take care of them. Daughters of the American Revolution meeting here last week were asked by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, to invite soldiers home to dinner, allow their daughters to attend camp dances and contribute to the forthcoming drive for funds to support recreation huts outside of camp areas.

American women have not been marking time waiting to be told what the Government expects them to do in this defense emergency. They are eager to show that they, too, have the "sterner stuff" that has given Britain its strength. Yet underlying their efforts to date has been considerable uncertainty as to what the President may have up his sleeve for them. Inquiries as to what is holding up the "home defense" program bring the vague reply "jurisdictional difficulties."

Undoubtedly Mr. Roosevelt has many plans "on his desk," but nothing would contribute any more to "all-out defense" than a definite assignment and understanding of women's role in the emergency.

Mary Hornaday

World of Future

By Mohandas K. Gandhi
Nationalist leader in India

I see no poverty in the world of tomorrow, no wars, no revolutions, no bloodshed. And in that world there will be a faith in God greater and deeper than ever in the past. The very existence of the world, in a broad sense, depends on religion. All attempts to root it out will fail.

From Liberty magazine, April 2, 1941

How Will Axis Strike Next? Britain Still Basic Objective

By Maj. James Ross
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Any attempt to analyze the war situation in Europe must always take into consideration that the ultimate German objective is to crush the British Empire.

At the moment, Herr Hitler has been diverted from the basic move—the assault on England. The diversion has been costly for Britain. British assistance to Greece has proved unexpectedly weak. It has provided Herr Hitler with the dream of every master of war—a division of his enemy affording defeat in detail. Whether this situation is due to military deficiency or to civilian meddling with the British military machine remains to be seen.

What steps lie open to the Axis in the Mediterranean area?

First, immediate pressure on Turkey to attain control of the Dardanelles and transport of German troops into Asia Minor. The objective of this would be a long thrust over the Anatolian Plateau through the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo in Syria, thence along the rail line to Mosul and the Iraq oil fields.

Coincidentally, another thrust would be south from Aleppo through Syria and Palestine to the Suez.

700-Mile Drive

The first of these moves, given passage by Turkey, means a 700-mile drive, which must be supplied by a tenuous rail line, with few road systems.

The second, from Aleppo south, measures 600 miles or more, over good roads—provided that these French and British-built highways cannot be destroyed. A railway line is also available.

One cannot discount the difficulty of transport and supply on these areas. On the other hand, unless Turkey resists, serious opposition by Empire forces cannot be expected north of the Palestinian border to the south, and in the mountainous country north of Mosul on the Iraq border. Once Damascus is reached, Axis panzer divisions may drive over the roll-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

General Motors Nears Strike Crisis

DETROIT, April 25 (AP)—The dispute between General Motors Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, from which a strike threatens, entered a critical stage today.

Final returns from a union strike poll in locals covering 61 plants in the Nation were awaited, and union and corporation were reported still far apart on two major issues—a closed shop and wage boost.

Locals in 41 plants, U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials announced, have voted overwhelmingly for a strike. Last midnight was the deadline for completion of all the voting.

Meanwhile, union and corporation clashed over the effect of a strike on General Motors' national defense production. General Motors has approximately $700,000,000 in defense orders.

Union officials have promised not to call out men working on defense if a strike is ordered, but C. E. Wilson, General Motors President, said it would be impossible, because of inter-related tasks of plants and employees, to strike and still protect defense work.

The General Motors chief ridiculed the union's proposal as "a half strike."

"As far as I know," Mr. Wilson said, "there has never been a half strike called. Basically, there is just as much reason from the union point of view to strike on defense work as there is on non-defense. If there are any grievances, they exist all through the plant."

In reply, R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, and Walter P. Reuther, Director of the union's General Motors Department, charged that the corporation was using "its highly profitable national defense orders as a smoke-screen behind which to conceal its refusal to make reasonable concessions."

Georgia Has Hopes

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25 (AP)—State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet asserted a belief today that Georgia's new 30-day notice law would operate to reduce the number of strikes.

"I have received five copies of notices of intention to strike within 30 days and understand that in four of the cases the differences are either settled or new negotiations are under way," he said.

Union Reds Ousted

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25 (AP)—Expulsion for Communistic activities of 11 members of the Subsidiary Aeronautical Mechanics' Union of Seattle, was reported by officials of the Americal Federation of Labor-International Association of Machinists.

James A. Duncan, International Vice-President, said the Association's Executive Council notified him from Washington that it had upheld accusations of a union trial board and had fined each of the men $1,000. Among the 11, Mr. Duncan said, was Hugo Lundquist, suspended former business agent of the union. Mr. Duncan expressed belief that only about three or four of the men now are employed at the Boeing Aircraft Company plant. The Aeronautical Mechanics' Union claims the plant is fully A. F. of L organized.

Wyndham Mortimer, aircraft organizer for the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers, said a C. I. O. drive to organize the 10,000 Boeing workers would continue.

Back to 48 Hours

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 25 (AP)—The six-day work week for 10,000 Southern Railway shopmen in 16 southern states starts May 1. O. B. Keister, General Manager of the Knoxville Division, said the change-over from the 40 to 48-hour week was the result of a union craft shops vote over the entire system, with four of the six crafts favoring the change.

Increase in working hours also hikes salaries, since the average wage scale remains the same.

Armour Ups Wages

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Armour & Co. has announced an 8 per cent wage increase for 10,000 hourly paid and piecework employees of its Chicago plants. Adjustments in other cities will be made locally.

Swift & Co., Wilson & Co. and Cudahy Packing Company, others of the "big four" in the meat packing industry, had announced similar increases.

Anti-Miss Perkins

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia demanded today that Miss Frances Perkins be replaced as Secretary of Labor by "a two-fisted man who will have the fortitude to say to both labor and capital that strikes in preparedness industries cannot be tolerated.

In a Senate speech, Senator Byrd said that Secretary Perkins, the only woman cabinet member, "has made of herself one of the most serious bottlenecks in the entire defense program," charging that she has demonstrated "ineptness, weakness and inability to meet her responsibility in the settlement of strikes."

He said he had heard that Secretary Perkins' resignation now is on the President's desk, and added:

"If it is, the President should accept it. If it is not, he should request her resignation."

Another Steel Rise

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Crucible Steel Corporation of America has announced signing of a new contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) providing for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase for all hourly rated employees. The agreement is retroactive to April 1.

The announcement, made by F. B. Hufnagel, President, said the company had agreed to pay an "emergency bonus" of 10 cents an hour to all salaried employees receiving up to $175 monthly and 10 per cent of salary to employees receiving more than $175 a month and not in excess of $400. These increases likewise will be retroactive to April 1.

Westinghouse in Line

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has reported the company management and the leadership of the C. I. O.-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union had agreed on a proposed wage increase, equivalent to a minimum of $4 weekly, for 45,000 workers in 24 plants.

The proposed increase, agreed upon at a general wage and hour conference of union and company representatives in New York after several months of negotiations, is subject to ratification and approval of local plant managements and local units of the union at the 24 plants where the union is the bargaining agency.

Martin Day Shift at Work

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25 (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant's day shift of more than 7,500 men went to work as usual this morning, walking past a thin picket line established last night after the aviation division of the United Automobile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, voted to strike.

Nearly a hundred police watched as about two dozen sign-bearing pickets paraded from the main gate to the plant proper.

Company officials said production of military planes for the United States and Great Britain was not affected by the strike call, voted last night by shop stewards and committeemen, without ratification by the rank and file. Union spokesmen claimed a C. I. O. membership of 3,200 among the company's approximately 17,000 employees.

The strike was called in sympathy with 27 men in the drop-hammer department who walked out Wednesday night after their demands for 10-cents-an-hour wage increases were refused.

Frank J. Bender, State C. I. O. Director, asserted the management refused to meet with a grievance committee and that some men were "forcibly ejected" when they declined to return to work.

Glenn L. Martin, Company President, said the wage demands were rejected because the men approached a foreman instead of submitting them to the management "in the manner prescribed by the company's agreement."

As soon as the strike call was issued, the Middle River Aeronautical Employees Association, an independent organization of Martin workers, published an advertisement urging all employees to work, asserting "your country needs your services."

10-12 Hour Day For Italian Labor

ROME, April 25 (AP)—The normal working day in Italian metal and mechanical industries will be increased soon to 10 and 12 hours, the official Italian news agency, Stefani, said today.

Those working at continually operating furnaces will put in 72 hours a week, and those in other branches of the industries 10 hours a day or 60 hour a week, the agency said.

Two hours of overtime daily will be authorized only in "exceptional cases."

CANADIAN ROCKIES
ALL-EXPENSE TOURS
Banff LAKE Llouise EMERALD LAKE
2 TO 6 DAYS
● Tours begin at Banff or at Field . . . cost includes room with bath . . . meals at Banff and Lake Louise, visit to Emerald Lake . . . 126 miles of mountain motoring. As low as $36.25 per person. Plus rail fare to Banff or Field. For complete details . . .
See Your Travel Agent or
L. R. HART, General Agent
405 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.
Phone Commonwealth 5656
Canadian Pacific

Found Cocomalt as Advertised

(Posed by professional model)

A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Grace Pittman of Jacksonville, Fla., writes:

"I am happy to say that I find COCOMALT all it is said to be. I particularly enjoy it as a hot drink for breakfast, and as a between meal snack."

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Six U. S. Reporters Missing

ATHENS, April 25 (AP) — Six American war correspondents, including four who undertook a hazardous 400-mile ocean trip in a large rowboat equipped with a motor, have not been heard from since soon after the start of the German invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece.

The six, all of whom last were seen at Kotor, in Yugoslavia, are Robert St. John of the Associated Press, Leigh White of the Overseas News Agency, Leon Kay of the United Press, Russell Hill of the New York Herald Tribune, Ray Brock of the New York Times, and Sam Brewer of the Chicago Tribune.

Messrs. St. John, White, Kay and Hill have been unheard from since April 16, when the Associated Press received word that this group had started to try to reach Greece from Kotor by going down the Albanian coast in a large rowboat.

Mr. Brewer last was reported on a train somewhere in Yugoslavia en route to Belgrade. Mr. Brock also was in Kotor on April 16, and so far as is known remained there.

(None of the American offices of the six missing reporters has received any word from them, either directly or indirectly, since April 16. However, they do not yet feel grave concern for their safety, since communications in the war area are disrupted.)

It was reported that William Phillips, American Ambassador to Rome, had requested the assistance of the Italian Government in locating the missing correspondents. Those in the boat, it was felt, probably put in at an Albanian port.

Mr. St. John, a member of the Associated Press staff since 1931, has been covering the swift-moving Balkan front for the past year. He is a native of Chicago.

Mrs. Rockefeller Gives Radios to Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed to the recreational welfare of the enlisted men at Fort Eustis, Va., by presenting to the Post 15 console-model radios to be installed in each of the 15 training battalion recreational buildings, officials of the post announced.

In presenting the gift, Mrs. Rockefeller expressed the hope that the instruments would prove a means of pleasurable entertainment for the selectees who will receive their basic training at the Coast Artillery replacement training center.

Col. Harold F. Nichols, C. A. C., Post Commander, in accepting Mrs. Rockefeller's gift, expressed to the donor "the sincere appreciation of the entire personnel of the post for her gracious consideration and generous kindness."

Woman, Bombed Twice, Tells King She'll 'Stick'

LONDON (AP)—Touring London's bomb-scarred East End on April 23 the King and Queen were told by a woman with a shawl over her head: "I have been bombed out twice and am waiting now to be bombed out again, but I shall stick it."

"That's the spirit," said the King, shaking her hand.

In the blasted ruins of a girls' school, the royal visitors were shown a picture of their two little daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, lying in the debris.

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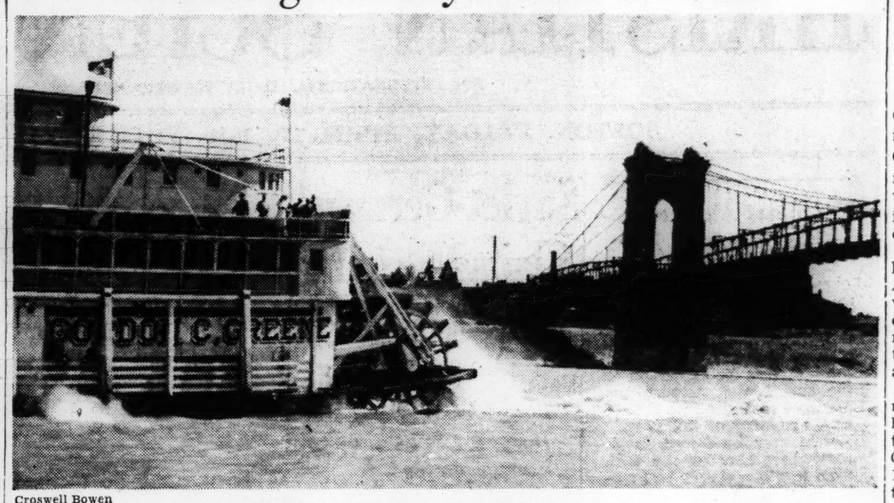

Croswell Bowen

The Stern-Wheeler Gordon C. Greene

The last of the Mississippi passenger packets starts down the river from Cincinnati. The right bank is Ohio and the left Kentucky.

Cruises Down 'Ol' Man Riber' Start in June

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

For a "different" vacation, take a Mark Twain-ian voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, this June or in September. Cruise down "Ol' Man Riber" in a romantic stern-wheeler, quaint and ornate as the one Mark Twain piloted, but with the comforts and conveniences of a modern hotel.

"Steamboatin'" is the way to follow the storybook trail into the old South, and it's made possible this year by the Greene Line Steamers. On June 1, and again on Sept. 7, the "Gordon C. Greene," one of the few remaining river packets, pulls away from the levee at Cincinnati. Walk up the gang plank and step aboard!

You follow the path LaSalle and Tonte took in 1681, when they explored the Mississippi river to the Gulf—the path Evangeline took on her journey from Acadia to the bayous of Louisiana. "Steamboatin' recaptures the colorful days when rivers were highways, when cotton planters, Creole lawyers, commission merchants, opera singers like Jenny Lind and Adelina Patti, used the river boats to travel from Cincinnati to "N'Orleans."

Lights

Just as they did, you can idly watch the sunlight dance on the brown waters of the river, or the moon paint a silver path at night. Quaint river towns slip by. At night, lights on shore twinkle like stars. There's old time dancing—Virginia Reel and the Paul Jones. Music, banjos strumming.

As for food, there's southern fried chicken, hot corn bread, Kentucky ham, beaten biscuits—the sort of food for which the South and the river packets are famed.

All-expense fares, including such things as meals, berth, transportation, and entertainment aboard the steamer, cost from $145 to $175 per person for the 20-day cruise, depending on the kind and location of stateroom you choose. Shore excursions along the way are "extras." You can go on as many as your inclination and pocketbook directs. And when you don't choose to go ashore, there's plenty of fun and diversion to be had aboard the boat.

The steamer leaves Cincinnati at 3 p. m. To make you acquainted with your fellow passengers—for this is a neighborly sort of cruise—there's a get-together party the first evening. Then by early morning you're in Louisville, Ky. After a several-hours' stopover the boat goes through the Portland Canal and Locks around the falls of the Ohio, into the lower river. A stop is made at Evansville, Ind., at Paducah, Ky., and shortly after you steam out on the broad waters of the Mississippi. It will be "Steamboat 'round de bend!", once more, paddle wheel churning, whistle announcing your coming.

Cotton plantations slip by, down below Memphis, quaint river towns—scenes Mark Twain loved and wrote about.

You had better take your camera along, and for lazy hours on the deck tuck into your travel bags a copy of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," "Tom Sawyer," or perhaps Edna Ferber's "Showboat," or "Pageant of the Packets," by Garnett L. Eskew.

The boat stops at Natchez, Miss., and ties up for an entire morning so you can visit this oldtime Deep South town, famed now for its Garden Pilgrimages. The spring pilgrimages will be over, when the clock is turned back to the "days befo' de wah," and stately Colonial mansions open their doors and gardens to visitors. But the warm hospitality will be there waiting for you—white pillared houses, moss-draped oak trees, broad lawns and gardens.

On the seventh day out from Cincinnati, there's a stop at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana—time for a visit to the capitol building and other points of interest.

Then on June 8 (or Spt. 14), you arrive at New Orleans, and there are three days crammed with sightseeing—optional of course. The steamer ties up close to the old French Quarter. Tours take you through it—the Old New Orleans built by Bienville in 1718. It's a bit of the Old World set down in the new—balconied houses set close together, courtyards, tinkling fountains, unusual and delicious French food.

An all-day steamer trip can be taken to Biloxi and the Gulf Coast, on the second day of the New Orleans' stop-over. The third day a daylight walking tour of New Orleans is planned, the afternoon and evening are yours to use as you please, and at midnight the "Gordon C. Greene" draws up its gang plank and is off again.

You cruise along the Acadian coast country, the land of Evangeline, and head back toward home. The whole delightful voyage unrolls again—with "Ol' Man Riber" you just keep rollin' along—past plantations, cotton fields, river towns. There's sunlight, green fields, brown water, friends, games, banjos strumming, paddle wheel churning—and finally, Cincinnati again. You step off the boat as Jenny Lind and Adelina Patti did when they came to Cincinnati after filling engagements at the Old French Opera House in New Orleans. Probably you step aboard a streamlined train, a high-powered motor car, or an airliner. But you've had a trip into the Old South of yesterday, you've seen "Life on the Mississippi" much as Mark Twain saw it, and you've had a wonderful time.

Kiel and Other Nazi Bases Hammered by RAF Again

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Air Ministry said today the RAF bombed shipyards, docks and "other objectives" at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, Germany, and targets along the coasts of Norway, Holland, Belgium and France last night.

The communiqué reported fires started at Kiel, described as the main objective of the raids, and said "a large number of high explosive bombs added to the damage already done" in previous attacks.

At the same time the Ministry of Information announced that of 100 German aircraft shot down so far this month over Britain and around British coasts 75 were destroyed at night.

The Government reported air activity over Britain during the night had been on a small scale and said "bombs were dropped at points in the south, east and northeast England but nowhere was much damage done and the number of casualties reported is very small."

One German bomber was officially reported shot down near the English south coast this morning.

[In Berlin the High Command reported that Nazi night bombers directed attacks on the British naval base at Portsmouth, on the south coast.]

The Air Ministry communiqué on offensive operations said that in daylight operations yesterday off the coast of Norway aircraft of the bomber command set a German tanker on fire.

Another formation was said to have bombed a wireless station on an island near the coast and demolished one of the buildings.

Cruiser Tanks

LONDON, April 25 (BPS)—Completely reorganized British armored divisions believed to be "at least as powerful as any German panzer division yet put into the field" are announced by the London Daily Telegraph.

The units are self-contained and include besides the latest design in tanks, mobile artillery, antiaircraft and antitank units, Royal Engineer field-squadrons, truck-borne infantry, and administrative and maintenance units.

"The cruiser tank is the standard fighting vehicle. This has speed and fire-power which, apart from its normal employment, make it useful as a close reconnaissance machine," the Telegraph reported.

Soft Coal Dispute Before Mediators

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The soft coal wage dispute which has set back production an estimated 30,000,000 tons since April 1, came up today before a mediation panel intent on quick reopening of the mines.

Some coal men predicted that the three-man panel would bring the reopening issue to the fore at once by making a direct request to the miners and operators to resume digging and remove the threat of a serious fuel shortage from national defense industries.

The coal mediators, members of the National Defense Mediation Board, were William H. Davis, representing the public; Walter Teagle, a Standard Oil executive, representing employers, and Clinton Golden, a Congress of Industrial Organizations official, representing labor.

The Mediation Board has dealt successfully with a number of disputes in plants and factories, but today was the first occasion it has had to tackle a controversy involving the major portion of a vital industry.

Seriousness of the mounting fuel shortage was underlined by two official agencies. The War Department said the shortage had caused "drastic" curtailment in production of ammonia, steel, textiles and other products needed for defense. The Bureau of Mines said only about two weeks' supply of coal now was above ground.

Ludwig to Push U. S. Defense Bonds

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 25

Emil Ludwig, German-born writer, went to work at the Treasury today to help boost the defense savings campaign.

Mr. Ludwig, who volunteered his services without pay, will speak and write particularly to German-Americans.

Blast Furnace Quits

LORAIN, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—The coal shortage today forced National Tube Co., U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiary, to shut down one of its five Lorain blast furnaces. Officials said the shutdown would mean a 20 per cent reduction, or about 1,000 tons daily, in the steelmaking rate.

E. J. Andre President Of Sheffield Farms Co.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—E. J. Andre, former President of the Telling-Belle Vernon Co., leading milk firm of Cleveland, yesterday was elected President of Sheffield Farms Co., a unit in the National Dairy Products Corp., Nation-wide chain. He has been associated with the dairy industry for many years as a distributor and producer.

Pope Asks Peace Prayer

VATICAN CITY, April 25 (AP)—Pope Pius XII called yesterday for a Maytime crusade of prayer for peace, especially by the children of the Roman Catholic world. It was the third appeal for peace of his pontificate.

Lindbergh's Stand Attacked As Ignoring Nazi Threats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Repercussion both national and international had been evoked today by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's America First Committee plea here on Wednesday night for citizen organization to keep the United States out of Europe's war.

Meanwhile, the Lindbergh rally had added 3,000 new names to the America First Committee rolls, on which his own name was placed only last week. Each member is required to subscribe to a declaration that he has no affiliation with any foreign power.

Of the new enrollment, 2,000 names were handed in at the Manhattan Center meeting which heard the nonintervention speech, the Committee announced today, and 1,000 more persons had telephoned, telegraphed, mailed, or visited its headquarters at 515 Madison Avenue yesterday to join, with the list still growing.

Berlin Applauds

From abroad today, first reaction to the "America First" address came in an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, reporting praise of the Lindbergh stand in the important German newspaper Hamburger Fremden-Blatt as expressed in an article by Adolf Halfeld, "who often strikes a keynote for German editors."

The article explained, the dispatch continued, that "Americans know the danger of invasion of their country is not from Germany, 'but from the increasing British influence on the American Continent,'" and characterized the flier as "a real American of Swedish descent out of the Middle West."

In New York City Mayor La Guardia, James P. Warburg, banker, and Rex Stout, author, the latter two as members of the newly organized Fight for Freedom Committee, and L. M. Birkhead, National Director of Friends of Democracy, led the attack on Colonel Lindbergh's isolation stand as misrepresentation of the defense emergency.

False Information Seen

Mayor La Guardia attributed the Lindbergh viewpoint to "either false information or misunderstanding," refusing to agree with "all this talk, name-calling and the suggestion that Colonel Lindbergh is in sympathy with the Nazis."

"In the first place, I think that Colonel Lindbergh is a good American citizen," the Mayor told a press interview, "but he seems to discard his usual care for details and his logic in his statements. He is right so far as our interests are concerned in saying it would be a calamity for Great Britain to be destroyed, and he makes his non-interventionist position untenable by the very fact that he recognizes the danger to our country, the need for national defense.

"Why? Against whom are we defending? He concedes we are not defending against Great Britain. It is against Nazi Germany and her Fascist colony, Italy.

Nazis Forced Defense

"If we are to spend billions and billions of dollars for defense against this menace, how can he take the stand that anyone is a war monger or an interventionist?"

Denying the Lindbergh premise that the small countries were persuaded to intervene by the interventionists of France and Britain upon whom must rest the responsibility for the downfall of the democracies of Europe, the Mayor declared that "not one of the small countries had any choice: It was just an honorable stand taken, and it will be recognized."

"They (the Nazis) first violated all laws, rules and customs between nations, planted 'fifth columnists,' and then just attacked."

Radio Time Equalized

The Fight for Freedom Committee speakers were given the same radio time last night by Station WMAC as had been extended the previous night to the America First Committee, and Mr. Warburg and Mr. Stout assailed the antiwar position with speeches keyed with equal vigor to war without delay.

Prefacing his address with the statement that "many well-meaning people" had urged him not to speak because he was a Jew and a banker, Mr. Warburg said that his one duty was to speak out as an American, and he could "say only this to Charles Lindbergh: 'Your second nonstop flight has taken you to a strange destination'."

"There is no doubt of what America is eventually going to do," he said. "America is going to fight. "If we allow ourselves to be confused by the Lindberghs, the Wheelers, the Clarks, the Nyes—if we allow our courage to be undermined, our faith to be shaken, our determined action to be delayed—then, indeed, we may face the certainty of humiliation and the danger of deserved defeat. But if we listen to our own consciences, we know . . . that as free men we must fight now or later.

"The Fight for Freedom Committee believes that the time for half measures has passed, that we no longer have a choice between war and peace, but only a choice between total war now with victory reasonably assured, or total war later, when victory will be innitely more difficult to attain.

Warmonger Title Accepted

Colonel Lindbergh's denial that the United States should go in with Britain and win classified him, Mr. Sout declared, as a man who "simply doesn't know what it's all about"—a "quitter" incapable of reasoning out the crisis confronting the Nation. This was a war for the oceans, he said, and "the most elementary regard for our vital interests requires that we must continue at any cost to be an equal partner in any combination that dominates those oceans."

"If a 1941 warmonger," he continued, "is a man who advocates that we should immediately send warships and shoot their guns, and airplanes and drop their bombs to meet our acknowledged deadly enemy where he is and defeat him, count me in. I can weep as bittery as a hundred Woods and Wheelers over a dead American boy, but I can weep still more bitterly over a defeated and defunct democracy, a dead and dishonored America."

No Word Against Hitler

Attacking the America First Committee meeting as "the biggest rally of Nazi and Hitler forces yet staged in the United States" with only a sprinkling of respectable Americans, the Friends of Democracy charged that Colonel Lindberg "misrepresented completely and falsely the situation in Europe."

"It is interesting to note that not one word against Hitler was said by Colonel Lindbergh," its statement continues. "He placed all blame for the present war on England and the United States. . . . The fact is that Colonel Lindbergh and the America First Committee are doing a job for Adolf Hitler."

Mr. Birkhead in a supplementary interview, said "We have heard in the classic phrase of Sinclair Lewis that 'It Can't Happen Here,' but it happened at Manhattan Center Wednesday night, and the leader of the Hitler forces whether he knows it or not, whether he likes it or not, is Colonel Lindbergh."

Simultaneously the American Institute of Public Opinion reported that an April national survey by its director, Dr. George Gallup, shows that the majority of American voters do not share Colonel Lindbergh's belief that Britain cannot win the war and that it should try to arrange a negotiated peace with Germany now.

Lindbergh Booed

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The name of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was booed yesterday from the convention floor of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), which adopted, after lively debate, a resolution advocating "all-out aid" to Great Britain and other nations fighting the Axis Powers.

The booing occurred when George Baldanzi, union official, mentioned Colonel Lindbergh's address here last night and described him as a "good aviator" and "a good stooge for Hitler."

The resolution voiced support for President Roosevelt's foreign policies and urged establishment of a powerful Navy, Army, and Air Force.

'Lack of Confidence'

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told newsmen yesterday that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh "seems to have a strange lack of confidence in his own people."

"He gives us very little credit for much ability, much courage, or much common sense," she commented on Colonel Lindbergh's New York speech. "We ought to be able to decide for ourselves what we can do and when and how we will do it."

Naval Housing Wages Increased

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 25 (AP)—Government-authorized wage increases went to some 3,000 building craftsmen today, ending a brief, partial interruption in the Navy's defense housing program.

K. G. Bitter, Secretary of the San Diego district American Federation of Labor Building Trades Council, said the council had accepted an offer of a 10 per cent pay boost for electricians, painters, roofers, and floorlayers on the understanding it would be effective immediately.

Still at issue was the union's request that the raises be made retroactive to Jan. 1, when other construction workers engaged on defense projects received similar increases. Mr. Bitter indicated that for the time at least strike action would not be invoked to enforce this demand.

The Navy Department, which will pay the bill because contracts involved are on a cost-plus-fixed fee basis, acceded to the wage demands late yesterday after an eight-hour walkout by 1,800 building tradesmen had suspended work on two 600-unit naval housing developments.

Other defense projects in the vicinity were not affected.

Neither are they covered by the agreement between the Navy and the unions, but Mr. Bitter said the council had notified their contractholders that they would be expected to accept the same terms. He estimated the pay raises would average about $1 a day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Famine in China Province: U. S. Red Cross Sends Wheat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 25—The American Red Cross and the Chinese National Government have sent tons of wheat and at least $1,000,000 in an attempt to relieve a grave but not desperate famine crisis in the province of Kwantung.

The food shortage, which is said to have resulted from the Japanese blockade, is reported to be more severe in the eastern section of the South China coastal province, particularly in those areas which are occupied by the Japanese and where Japanese come and go periodically.

The situation is also reported to be bad in the Western Kwantung towns which the Japanese have recently raided, carrying off food, clothing and valuables, and burning and destroying stocks which they could not carry off.

Ordinarily Kwantung is China's chief rice-importing area. This year, however, winter crops except rice have been completely ruined due to almost two months of rain. The rice crop is unharvestable for two more months.

The Red Cross has already shipped 350 tons of American wheat to Kwantung, and 1,650 tons more are reported to be on the way following arrangements between Dr. John Earl Baker, Red Cross Director in China, and the Governor General of the province.

Hong Kong Chinese are also contributing relief to the stricken province, but difficulties are standing in the way due to the fact that the Japanese blockade is cutting down on rice shipments from Saigon, French Indo China.

Rice Price Soars

The shortage of rice, formerly supplied from Hunan Province, French Indo-China and Burma, has forced the retail price to the staggering sum of 120 Chinese dollars (nominally about $6) for 100 pounds.

Nor is the problem limited to Kwantung. A shortage of rice in Japan which was felt when the ration was tightened April 1, has resulted in greater Japanese demands upon Indo-China's rice reserves. A recent treaty provided for shipment of 770,000 tons from Saigon in return for a Japanese yen credit.

Meanwhile, concern is felt in Shanghai lest the Japanese blockade shut off "rice boats" carrying shipments to this center.

At the present time Shanghai is almost totally dependent for its rice, stable commodity for the millions of Chinese here, on shipments from abroad. This stoppage would be a serious, and perhaps fatal, matter to a large part of the population.

The situation is a strange one for Shanghai is in the center of a fertile rice-producing area although virtually none of the grain reaches here. Reason for this is the Japanese ban on importation of rice into the city, caused by Japan's own need for the grain. Consequently thousands of bales of rice are passing Shanghai's door while the city looks on hungrily, willing to buy but prevented from doing so.

According to the local magazine Finance and Commerce a total of 700,000 tons of Chinese rice were exported to Japan last year witn another 400,000 requisitioned for the Japanese Army in China. Only about 40,000 tons were imported from other rice-producing countries of Asia, principally Indo-China. Since there has been no indication that the Japanese intend to permit greater quantities of native Chinese rice to enter during the coming months, any stoppage of imports from abroad would be a serious affair for the city.

Japanese Search Farmers

Actually Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Japanese-sponsored Municipality of Shanghai has promised a monthly minimum supply of domestic rice of 1,100 tons although there has been nothing done to back up his promises and the 1,100 tons would be sufficient for less than two days' consumption.

Japan's determined efforts to hoard the grain for its own needs are carried to the extreme of placing barbed wire barricades in certain areas surrounding Shanghai to prevent Chinese farmers from bringing it into the city. They are searched and if it is found that they are attempting to carry any quantity, no matter how small, into Shanghai it is seized.

Recently Japanese soldiers fired on several Chinese children attempting to slip through the barricades with small quantities.

Chief result of all this beyond making Shanghai dependent upon overseas shipments has been to raise the price of rice here to what in many cases is a prohibitive level. Because of the dangers inherent in smuggling the domestic grain through the blockade the price asked by the smugglers can be met only by the well-to-do. Indo-China rice actually sells for less than rice grown almost within sight of downtown Shanghai. Poorer Chinese have had tremendous difficulties in making both ends meet although the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council have attempted to prevent profiteering and, in large measure, have been successful.

China's New Foreign Minister Is Welcomed in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—New York City today gave its official welcome to Dr. Quo Tai-chi, newly appointed Foreign Minister of China, who arrived here aboard the Dixie Clipper of the Pan American Airways yesterday en route to Chungking to assume his new post. Dr. Quo, who has served as China's first Ambassador to Great Britain for nearly nine years, was feted today by city officials, Chinese dignitaries and representatives of Chinese societies.

Dr. Quo, at a press conference yesterday, held that both China and Britain would "pull through" in their struggles against totalitarianism. In regard to China's battle, he was confident of ultimate victory, but added that economic difficulties after four years of war were to be expected.

The American-educated Chinese leader told newspapermen he would make no drastic changes in China's foreign policy when he takes over his new portfolio.

"I am in mid-passage between two capitals," Dr. Quo said. "To be in mid-passage in this country where there are no bombings is a respite to which I have been looking forward.

"From London I bring with me the vivid picture of a city under constant fire. I bring with me, too, the even more vivid picture of a people full of courage. I go to Chungking, wartime capital of my own country, which, too, is under fire and which, too, has a people full of courage."

Dr. Quo will leave New York on Sunday for Washington, where he will call upon President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and other Government leaders. He will return to New York to speak at a dinner in his honor on May 1. He expects to arrive in China sometime in May.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, and many Chinese officials and prominent Chinese-Americans met Dr. Quo on his arrival at La Guardia Field yesterday. Li Yu-ying, a friend of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, visiting the United States after a year in Europe on an education mission, and Tien Fang Chang, attaché to Dr. Quo, arrived here with the newly appointed Chinese Foreign Minister.

No New Air Routes If U. S. Needs Planes

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board announces it will not authorize any new air routes during the present emergency unless the Army and Navy agree there will be no interference with the defense program.

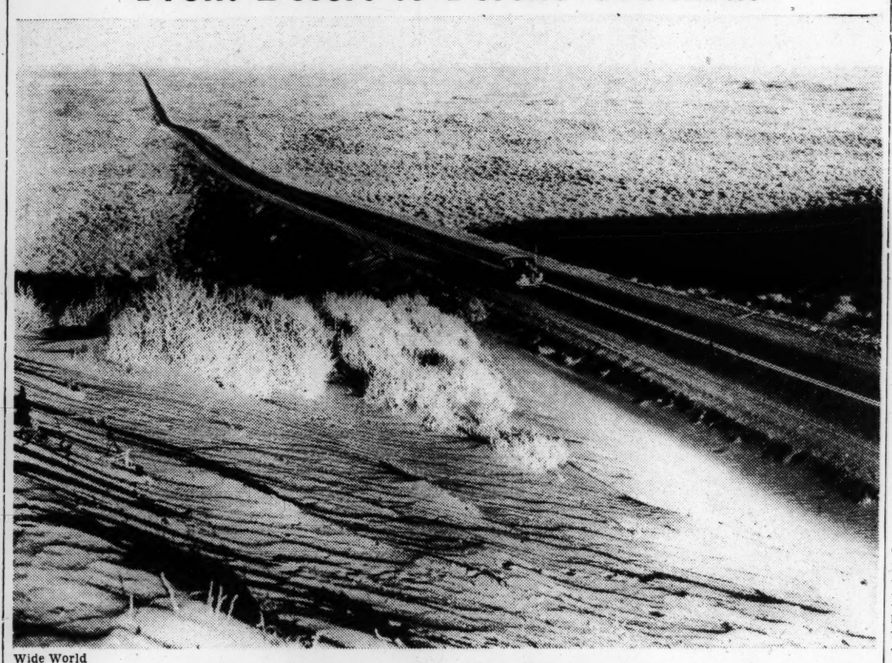
"The restriction of the certificates (for new routes) is made necessary by the defense needs which require a limitation of the number of planes available for new transport services.

"The manufacturing resources of the United States are being concentrated upon the production of planes for military use," the Board said.

"The restriction which is to apply to new route certificates or amendments of existing certificates providing for extension of services will not apply in cases which involve only an additional intermediate point on a route and do not, therefore, require additional flight equipment."

More than 100 applications for new route certificates now are pending before the Board.

From Desert to Fertile Orchards



Wide World

Irrigation to Bring Vast Changes

During the next 25 years this barren wasteland of sand and sagebrush will become fertile farm country. On March 22, a switch was thrown at Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Eastern Washington and the mighty project began operating. When completely finished, this huge dam will irrigate more than 1,200,000 acres of land now dry and useless like this stretch between Spokane and Ellensberg, Wash.

Nazi Tactics Make Relief Task Difficult

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Marchioness of Reading, head of the British Women's Voluntary Services, advised the American Red Cross today that a new German strategy in air attacks was increasing the difficulty of relief work in England.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, in closing the organization's convention, read Lady Reading's letter. After expressing thanks for aid sent by the Red Cross, she described the new German technique.

"For some days there is a lull, which is then broken by a fierce and bitter attack on one target," she said. "Lately this has always been a port, and then after a night or two the lull is resumed."

This has meant, she explained, that while most of the country is left unmolested, those areas which are affected have a heavy strain to bear. Under such highly concentrated attack, it is exceedingly difficult for the civil defense personnel to rescue people and put out fires.

Sir Philip Chetwode, Field Marshal of the British Red Cross, in a letter read by Mr. Davis, said that 19 field kitchens, sent by the American Red Cross, "are proving of inestimable help in feeding bombed out people in badly stricken areas."

The convention set a membership goal of 12,000,000 in the National Roll Call Nov. 11. The increased membership—it now is 8,750,000—is desired because of the expanded program necessitated by the times.

Charles H. Kollstadt of Cleveland, Ohio, was newly elected to the Central Committee. Mrs. August Belmont, New York, and Mrs. Dwight Davis, Washington, were re-elected.

Delegates to the Junior Red Cross elected 10 representatives on the National Advisory Committee, among them Clifford N. Cassidy of Boston.

Nazis Seize Sokol Property In Bohemia and Moravia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—Nazi confiscation of all property belonging to the once-powerful Sokol organization in the "protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia" is announced by the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile in London. Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Nazi-appointed "Protector," ordered the confiscation.

The Sokol (falcon) organization, founded in Prague in 1862, has spread through the other Slavic countries. At the present time there are 4,000 units with a membership of 800,000. The Sokol property consisted of hotels, libraries, cash and securities, valued at several million dollars.

The organization is especially well known to American visitors who have seen the Sokol "Slet"—athletic exhibitions—which were held every four years in Prague. The last Sokol Slet took place in the summer of 1938, just before Munich, and was a final demonstration of national solidarity before the dismemberment of Czechoslavakia.

On April 20, in the early morning hours, the London Czech Government reports, the Gestapo sealed all buildings belonging to the Sokols and took over all their assets.

While some arrests of Sokol leaders in Bohemia and Moravia were made in March, 1939, and some property of individual units was also confiscated, on the whole an effort had been made by the Nazis to gain the sympathies of this important factor in Czech life.

Acting on instructions from the Government in exile in London, the Sokol leaders, however, refused all co-operation. Gradually the oppression became greater. Immediately after the occupation, the Sokol movement in Slovakia was dissolved as it had been in the Sudetenlands after Munich. More and more Sokol halls were taken over by the Nazis for the use of the Turnverband, a German athletic organization headed by Konrad Henlein the leader of the Nazis in Czechoslovakia.

Radicals Oust Six In Chilean Cabinet

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 25 (AP)—Six cabinet ministers have resigned on orders of the Radical (Liberal) Party of which they are members.

They are Arturo Olavarria, Minister of the Interior; Luis Alamos, Foreign Relations; Marcial Mora, Finance; Antonio Iribarren, Education; Juvenal Herandez, defense; and Alfonso Quintana, Agriculture.

Radical Party leaders declared that Señor Olavarria had violated party principles in ordering the newspaper El Imparcial closed for citicizing the Government and in decreeing the expulsion of three Spanish refugees. Resignation demands were served on the other five ministers for having supported Señor Olavarria.

Women Back Food Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway, and 28 other women prominent in educational, club and theatrical activities were on record today in "an open letter to the women of America," urging that the food blockade against the conquered nations of Europe bekept intact.

American food for the conquered nations would not only mean the feeding of the common enemy who has plundered Europe's food bins, but would also energize factories in the overrun regions manufacturing supplies for Germany's war machine, the letter declared.

"We might be saving some children from hunger only to see others shattered by German bombs made by the very workmen who are strengthened by the food sent from the United States," the letter declared.

Signers of the appeal were Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Miss Willa Cather, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Guy W. Cheney, Mrs. Eliot Cross, Miss Rachel Crothers, Mrs. Pauline Sabin Davis, Miss Mary Drier, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. Basil Harris, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Jr., Mrs. H. Hale Hollingsworth, Mrs. Christian Holmes, Mrs. Frank Kent, Miss Freda Kirchwey, Mrs. William Goddard Leach, Mrs. Sam Lewisohn, Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, Princess Sapieha, Miss Rose Schneidermann, Mrs. James Warburg, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

Those Receiving Aid Are 3,028,000 Less

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 25

The number of persons receiving public aid under all Federal security and work programs has decreased by 3,028,000 over a 12 months' period, the Social Security Board reports.

Aid was extended in February to 14,996,000 persons in 5,429,000 households, compared to 15,040,000 in 5,439,000 households for January and 18,024,000 persons in 6,221,000 households during February last year.

Obligations incurred were $215,414,000 in February, compared with $222,262,000 for January, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. The February obligations figure was 13.3 per cent under the corresponding month last year.

Book Forthcoming On Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Herbert Agar, associate editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Pulitzer prize-winning historian, who delivered the annual series of Weil lectures on citizenship at the University recently as a feature of the Human Relations Institute, will write a book combining the three addresses he gave here.

The volume will be dedicated to the University's biennial Human Relations Institute program and to the Weil lecture series which was established in 1915 through the generosity of the families of Sol and Henry Weil of Goldsboro.

U. S. Checks On Millions Of Foreigners

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Justice Department today began searching its records on nearly 5,000,000 aliens to determine how many might be subject to deportation for illegal entry or other law violations.

The task, expected to require nearly two months, is part of the job of building up a master file by means of which the Department will be able to supply important data on the foreign population at a moment's notice.

The search just begun is the final examination of the questionnaires filled out by all aliens—except diplomatic officials and their families—during the four months registration period which ended last Dec. 26.

To Act Sternly

Admissions of illegal entry, criminal records or false information disclosed by the inspection would make aliens technically liable to deportation. The Department has indicated an intention to deal leniently in those cases where offenses appear to be more technical than malicious.

It is prepared to act sternly, however, where deliberate violations are indicated. The Alien Registration Division expects to have a force of more than 200 special investigators to follow leads developed during the search.

Aliens who failed to register or who gave false information are liable to six months imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

The Division has been engaged for four months in coding and cross-checking the nearly 5,000,000 registration forms for information of a general personal nature—name, age, address, physical description, birthplace, time and place of entry, occupation, political activities, military service and similar data.

Fingerprints Checked

About 70,000 registrations have been rejected because they were improperly filled out and around 230,000 receipt cards have been returned by the Post Office Department because the addressees were not at the location given.

Officials expressed belief that this situation would be cleared up as work of the Registration Division progresses. Aliens permanently resident here are required by the law to report change of address within three days, but the Division has not yet been able to check on compliance with this requirement.

Meanwhile the Federal Bureau of Investigation is checking nearly 5,000,000 sets of fingerprints against its files to determine whether any aliens failed to report criminal records. This task will take many months.

Army Camp Building Head Agrees Estimates Doubled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Admission that it was costing approximately twice as much to build barracks in the present emergency than it did before selective service was established came today from Brig. Gen. Brehon Somervell, in charge of the Army's camp construction program.

He ascribed this expense to a rise in the cost of lumber, which added some $50,000,000 to the original estimate, to added expenses on the part of the contractors and the necessity for additions which had not been contemplated before the program began.

Hughes A. Fulton, Counsel for the Special Senatorial Committee which was hearing General Sommervell, estimated that it will cost as much to build Fort Meade, Maryland, on a temporary basis as it did to build the city of Frederick, Md., which has a comparable population. Mr. Fulton figured the Frederick cost on the basis of property assessment.

Although admitting that camp construction costs were way above what had been anticipated, General Sommervell said that War Department precautions to see that it was getting fair value in the program were excellent and that they had been called perfectly adequate by the American Institute of Architects.

Some question was raised by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, as to how camps are allocated to different localities. Senator Hatch pointed out that whereas there were five camps in California within a short distance of each other there were only two along the entire undefended border of the United States and Mexico between the California stateline and the Gulf of Mexico.

Senator Hatch asked General Sommervell to check up on why so few camps had been located in his sections of the country since it had a good climate and cheap land was available.

Costa Rica and Panama Agree

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 25 (AP)—President Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica, on his return today from a conference with President Arnulfo Arias of the Republic of Panama, announced that the two countries had agreed to a formula for solution of their long-standing border dispute.

Under the formula, it is expected that mutual concessions will be made whereby about 39,600 acres of territory will change hands in a readjustment of the frontier between Costa Rica and Panama. The Government of Chile, which offered its services as arbitrator following an armed clash between this country and its southern neighbor in 1921, will have the final word in that capacity if a commission which is to be established fails to agree on details of the new boundary.

The formula agreed upon by the Presidents of the two republics provides that engineers are to be appointed to the Commission by Costa Rica, Panama and Chile. If after 90 days the Commission is unable to settle the matter, the engineers appointed by Chile will make the final decision as to the location of the boundary.

Informed persons said it was understood the present frontier between Costa Rica and Panama would remain intact except in an area between the Las Cruces Mountain and the Yorkin River. The meeting between the two chief executives was held at a place on the Sixaola River.

Virginian Cotton Mills Give Raise in Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, at Danville, Va., posted notices of a general wage increase. The percentage of increase was not immediately announced, nor would mill officials say that it was, but they said that it would add $1,000,000 to the present annual pay roll.

It affects some 11,500 persons whose weekly pay roll now is in excess of $200,000.

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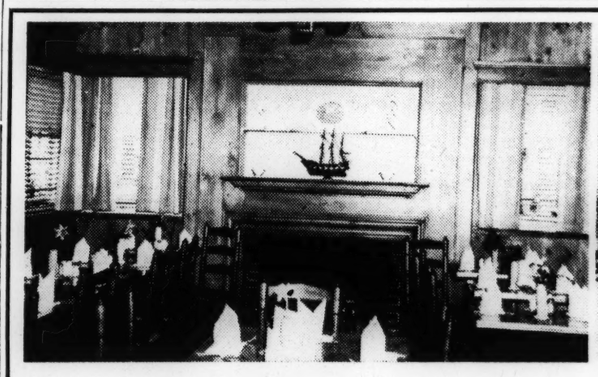

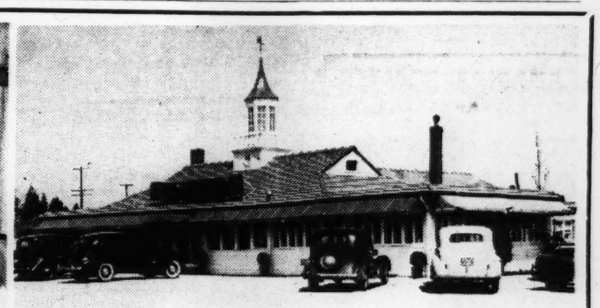

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Miss Hartigan thanks her guests and staff and takes this way of publicly thanking the following firms for their faithful co-operation.

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MARSTERS TOURS

U. S. Told Aid Must Reach Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—The Government is today beginning to prepare the Nation for a fuller and more forthright participation in the war.

The carefully timed and synchronized appeal of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, carries policy far beyond the immediate issue of convoys which, in effect, both Cabinet officers advocate if they prove necessary to guarantee the certain arrival of war supplies on British shores.

These authoritative spokesmen of the Administration join in asking that the people support whatever means are needed to make certain that American arms reach their destination, but they do more.

Must Take Risks

They enunciate the unyielding determination that the United States cannot, in the interests of its own security and safety, tolerate a Nazi victory, and that whatever risk of war is necessary to avert such a victory must be taken without hesitation and with full knowledge of what it means.

These significant declarations are a forerunner of more to come. They disclose that President Roosevelt and the Cabinet have decided to present the war picture in its full urgency to the country and to pave the way for bolder and more decisive measures.

From the authorized addresses of the two top-ranking cabinet officers, delivered within a few hours after a conference of the inner "War Cabinet" at the White House, it is evident that the Government is now utilizing its most effective resources to mobilizing public opinion behind two far-reaching objectives. They are:

1. The inevitable corollary to Lend-Lease Act. That is, that aid to Britain not only be given but delivered. The objective that the United States will not allow its anti-Axis policy to be frustrated by Axis submarines, that it shall guarantee the safe and speedy arrival of the products from the American arsenal.

2. The realistic risk-taking decision that the United States, in sheer physical protection of America and the Western Hemisphere, intends to see this thing through to an Axis defeat.

Active Part in War

This latter objective frankly contemplates the Nation's active participation in the war, in a military sense as well as industrial, and there is no other possible interpretation to be placed upon the solemn words from Secretary Knox and Secretary Hull.

Secretary Knox, addressing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York, took the more explicit and advanced position. He said that "this is our fight," and he candidly declared that it is an "immoral and craven position" for the United States to seek the defeat of the Axis powers through the British without accepting "our part of the burden." On the subject of shipping protection and a larger role in the war itself Mr. Knox's carefully chosen words were these:

"Having gone thus far, we can only go on.

Must See Job Through

"Hitler cannot allow our war supplies and food to reach England—he will be defeated if they do. We cannot allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic—we shall be beaten if they do. We must make our promise good to give aid to Britain. We must see the job through. All of this is needed for our own safety and our future security. This is our fight. The American people have recognized the catastrophic quality of a totalitarian victory and by overwhelming majority they have endorsed every step along the progress we have made to our present posture.

"Proclaiming as we do our faith in the ultimate victory of the good over evil, our devotion to the cause of human liberty, our century and a half of the pursuit of justice between men on terms of equality, we can no longer occupy the immoral and craven position of asking others to make all the sacrifice for this victory which we recognize as so essential to us. Our manhood and our self-respect demand that we shall assume our part of the burden.

Hull Challenges Axis

In support of the same thesis which Mr. Knox expounded that "this is our war," Secretary Hull bluntly affirmed, in his address to the American Society of International Law meeting in Washington, that the Axis powers do "have designs both upon the new world and upon the principles, the possessions, and the way of life that are ours.

"All the military movements," he said, "and the official acts and utterances of these powers have confirmed the knowledge that we too are included in their plans for world domination. Our freedom and our wealth inevitably make us the magnets for their machine of force."

Mr. Hull declared that the choice which is before America today is whether the United States is going to oppose the march of world domination in co-operation with Britain or is going to allow Britain to be defeated and then face an Axis combination, dominant on four continents intent upon destroying the lone resistance to its control of the world.

Much Seen at Stake

"Yes," the Secretary of State said, "it makes a difference who wins—the difference whether we stand with our backs to the wall with the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone defending the last free territories on earth—or whether we keep our place in an orderly world."

Everything today pointed to the conclusion that President Roosevelt intends to act soon to implement the objectives so frankly expressed by the Secretaries of State and Navy. It is likely that Mr. Roosevelt will himself supplement these declarations of policy in an important pronouncement within the next few days.

Sounding Out Congress

Indications are that the President is already quietly sounding out Congressional opinion in preparation for the next steps he has in view. While some opposition is to be expected, the Administration has appeared to have lately become persuaded that there is much greater public support for bolder measures than it had previously believed.

The immediate moves ahead will include a partial and probably a large-scale use of American air and sea power to shelter the shipment of arms across the Atlantic, a new vitalizing of defense production with sterner demands on both management and labor, and finally preparation for a wider participation in the war if necessary.

The new policy will be, in Mr. Hull's words, to undertake active resistance to the Axis "wherever resistance will be most effective."

Wheeler on Convoys

SAINT PAUL, Minn., April 25 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, told a capacity audience at the Municipal Auditorium last night that if the President comes to Congress seeking authority for convoys to England not even his most ardent supporters would vote for it.

The Montana Senator, long a foe of the Administration's lend-lease program, said he understood that the President was opposed to ordering convoys without Congressional assent. If this were correct, he continued, then he was hopeful that the country would be kept out of war because he was certain Congress would not agree to convoys.

Later in his speech, Senator Wheeler declared that under the Constitution the President could not use convoys or send them into combat areas without the approval of Congress.

Senator Wheeler, making a tour of the Nation to oppose what he called efforts of a minority to get this country into war, called President Roosevelt the "greatest isolationist" in the country. Senator Wheeler said he had "isolated" every country in Europe against the United States and that when "we quit giving money to South America," it will be against the United States, too.

After the war, Mr. Wheeler predicted, Germany and England would "get together" to divide up world trade to the exclusion of the United States.

'To Hold the Sack'

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 25 (AP)—Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri said last night "that by skillful catering to the vanity of a few men, we may be lured against the will of the American people into a war in which we might be left to hold the sack."

Senator Clark prefaced his speech by saying: "I was informed that an attempt might be made to break up this meeting.

"Let me say I hope such an attempt will be made. I am not being intimidated, as an American citizen, by anyone."

He then referred to a resolution protesting his appearance, signed and made public by a group of 17 war veterans who represented themselves as members of the American Legion.

The meeting brought forth no heckling or disturbance.

Greenland Invasion Bared

Continued from Page 1

President went further at his press conference.

Though unready to make a flat assertion, he let it be known that the United States suspects—and may more than suspect—that the Axis already is operating in Greenland where American soldiers are stationed to garrison the air and naval bases obtained from Denmark.

He declined to amplify. He was not ready to state the nature of what he described as occupation in part, whether it was military occupation or "fifth-column" activity. He made it plain the Government was taking necessary steps.

It was evident from the President's discussion with the correspondents that he views the neutrality patrol as capable of almost unlimited extension and a means likely to protect shipping as effectively as convoys. It will be integrated with the British convoy system and together the two methods will seek to cope with the menace of the Nazi blockade against American aid to Britain.

Convoy vs. Patrol

Mr. Roosevelt contended that the extended neutrality patrol, which will no doubt employ both air and sea power to shelter shipping, is a natural enlargement of the protective measures which the Government has been taking to keep aggressive action from menacing the North American Continent.

He defined the difference between convoy and patrol by describing the convoy as an escorting of merchant ships to prevent an act of aggression against the ships and the patrol as a reconnaisance over certain areas of ocean to detect the presence of possible aggressive ships coming toward or into the Western Hemisphere. He would not say what the patrol would do when it runs on to such aggressive ships other than to notify the President.

Countering directly the attitude and views of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the President expressed deep feeling in criticizing Americans who speak out of one side of their mouth the opinion that they are against the Nazi philosophy and conquest but say out of the other that nothing can be done about it.

Mr. Roosevelt thought that that was pretty poor Americanism. He was sure that something could be done about it and that the American people were prepared to do something about it. He, for one, was prepared to fight for the American democratic way of life.

He remarked that there were many who pleaded with Washington because they thought he couldn't win. Today, the President noted, there are those who take the defeatist attitude that the side they believe in can't win either. Mr. Roosevelt believed that America could not be made to lie down in front of Hitlerism or accept some kind of appeasement which would be the same thing.

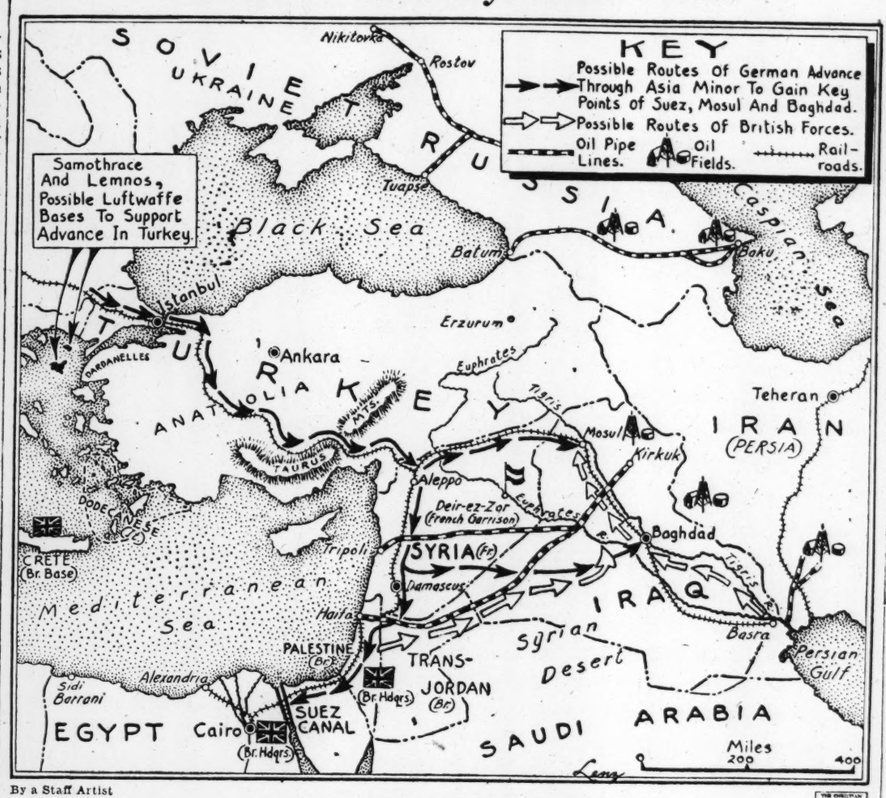
Comment on Lindbergh

One correspondent asked the President why Colonel Lindbergh had not been called back into active service. He replied by remarking that in the Revolutionary War the colonies had foreigners fighting on their side because they devoutly believed in the revolutionary cause and that in the Civil War the Confederates and the Northerners both had outside assistance. On the other hand, both the North and South declined to call certain ones to the colors.

At this point Mr. Roosevelt called attention to Vallandingham, who wanted to make peace in 1863 on the ground that the North couldn't possibly win, even as earlier Washington's supposed friends were urging him to quit the cause because it was hopeless. Mr. Roosevelt was asked if his remarks still had reference to Colonel Lindbergh and he said they did.

The President declared that it was gravely shortsighted to take the position that the Nazis were certain to win and therefore that there was nothing to do about it. He said America was not built on that spirit and that he was confident the great majority of American people did not share it.

Where Axis May Move Next



By a Staff Artist

Possible New Theaters of War

Paths which the German war machine may take following completion of the conquest of Greece. Herr Hitler, it is thought, may attempt to push through into Asia Minor, to capture Suez, cut the Allied oil resources at Iraq and virtually encircle Ukraine.

Britain Still Ultimate Axis Objective

Continued from Page 1

ing Syrian desert—quite passable to motor vehicles—on Baghdad.

That such moves will be accompanied by another attempt to smash through Egypt on the Suez Canal must be expected. This will not be so easy, but it is a possibility and can be reckoned on. It will necessarily divert the attention of the new Army of the Nile from Palestine.

The reported German motorboat attack on Samothrace and Lemnos would have for its objective the freeing of the Italian Dodecanese bases from the domination of British air power, thus affording the assistance of the Luftwaffe to the Asia Minor moves, as well as intensifying the harassment of any British attempt to evacuate Greece.

Oil Lines Vital

To what extent German air infantry and parachutists will affect the Iraq situation remains to be seen. British elements already landed at Basra have a long trip ahead of them—approximately 300 miles by rail and by water transport up the Tigris to Mosul—with a correspondingly difficult problem of supply.

That motorized forces have already pushed through Trans-Jordan to the Euphrates, with the objective of opposition to any Axis advance via the Damascus-Baghdad motor road, is most probable. Such forces, small in strength, should nevertheless be able to delay Axis passage of the Euphrates River, unless the French garrison at Dier-ez-Zor should take an active part with the Axis.

Clipping of the oil lines of Iraq will prove a serious obstacle to the refuelling of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and of British ground and air forces of the Middle East Command. Hence the necessity, from the Axis viewpoint, of accomplishing this objective.

But other possibilities must also be considered now, in other theaters. Nazi military movement into Spain may momentarily be discounted, one might believe, because of the relatively small gain. A long-range viewpoint, however, which must include weighing of the possibility of an Allied expedition on the Iberian Peninsula, would consider occupation of Spain as necessary.

Some Big 'Ifs'

One is struck by the parallel between the Napoleonic wars and the present developments. Napoleon invaded Egypt, his legions marched in Syria, and the peninsula campaign was one of the factors which contributed at last to the downfall of the French conqueror.

Still another possibility, and perhaps not so far-fetched as might be presumed, is that of the long-awaited invasion of England. It can be doubted if more than 40 German divisions in all are now in the southern theater. That leaves disposable 200 divisions, of which perhaps 20 might be on the Russian border, 10 in occupied France as garrisons, and 10 in the Low Countries.

Germany still has sufficient troops to invade England, if water transport is available to move them, and if the Luftwaffe has kept in hand sufficient of its air fleets to insure air superiority for any given time.

These are big "ifs." The probabilities in favor of a successful invasion of England have already been discussed in this column. The balance lies against Germany, but that is the very reason why the attempt might be made, while British morale is unavoidably affected by the Mediterranean situation.

What Russia will do, as the Dardanelles gateway swings in her face, remains for the future to show. Were the swastika to fly over Asia Minor, the fate of the Ukraine, Herr Hitler's self-announced goal, is sealed. Joseph Stalin must be doing some hard thinking at this moment.

Nazis Pass Thermopylae

Continued from Page 1

British soldier has re-embarked from Greece."

Referring to the capture of Lemnos, the Greek Minister of Home Security said: "We understand that the island of Lemnos reported that the German commanding officer at Samothrace demanded that the authorities of Lemnos surrender the island by midnight of the 23d, having threatened, if it were not surrendered, to occupy the island by force.

"The prefect applied for orders and he was instructed to carry out his duty as imposed by national honor.

Landing Resisted

"As of 5 a. m. the enemy started landing at Port Burnia on Lemnos, the German forces having been transported by troopships escorted by aircraft.

"The small infantry and gendarme force on the island put up resistance, the clash continuing beyond 9 a. m. All authorities remain at their posts in accordance with Government orders."

At the same time, it was reported that German forces attacked Euboea, the long Greek island off the eastern Greek mainland, but were said to have been repulsed.

The German High Command pictured destruction among ships waiting in Greek "escape" ports to remove surviving B. E. F. troops. Stuka dive bombers were reported to have sent six vessels to the bottom and damaged 14 others in the past 24 hours.

"These were so severely damaged they would hardly be usable for embarkation of the British Expeditionary Corps," the German communiqué said.

While conceding another major setback, London officials insisted the climax of the 20-day-old battle of the Balkans was less serious than the episode at Dunkirk; in the Allied escape from Flanders last spring.

German Legions Push South

By a Staff Artist

Battle Front Nears Athens

Approximate points which the German High Command says have been reached by Nazi troops in their push toward the Greek Capital.

Nazis Put Yoke on Balkans; Can It Crush Nationalism?

Continued from Page 1

effective export apparatus might be organized. With Germans directing commerce, industry, credit relations, and agricultural exports it is not unlikely that they may teach easy-going Balkanese some useful lessons.

It is possible also, that with increased mass production, Germany may be able to sell Balkan peasants cheaper plows, kerchiefs, and lamps than they ever bought before.

Deeply Nationalistic

All these things may be admitted. But they are very small compared with what is lost. For the peoples of southeastern Europe are deeply nationalistic and many will resent bitterly the Nazi yoke. Nazi oppression will seem heavier than any which southeast Europe has yet undergone. When the Turks conquered the Balkans, a national consciousness hardly existed. The Hapsburgs, also, during whole centuries met little national resistance. But now the sense of identity and character has spread to a mighty force among most Balkan peoples.

One of the chief forces driving Rumanian Iron Guard youth to almost unmeasured risks is Rumanian nationalism. Nationalism has been driving most Serbs with terrific energy for a full half century—some of them even for a century. Nationalism kept Bulgaria from joining the Balkan pact. Nationalism was a factor in the heroism of the Greeks during recent months. Nationalism caused Croatians to oppose Belgrade from the very founding of Yugoslavia. Nationalism gave rise to a free Albania and nationalism is the chief political food of the fiery Magyars.

The development of nationalism was one of the principal factors causing the collapse of both the Turkish and Hapsburg Empires. It constitutes a vital spark in the southeast European nations.

The Nazis will meet this nationalism head on. The democracies know that the salvation of the world may lie in overcoming nationalism—in a broader sense of humanity which rises above it. But the Nazis do not know it. They will attempt to suppress those things which, to the Balkan peoples, give the Balkan nations their own character and their own ideals.

Order Foreign Control

The Nazis will shackle the traditions, songs, folklore, proverbs, and literature of southeastern Europe. If they succeed, the whole stream of modern history would be stopped. It would turn in another direction. It would bring darkness as of dungeons.

In order to suppress feelings, the press, radio, movies, sports, meetings, and publishing of books will all be brought under foreign control. School books, and even prayers, will conform to the Nazi overlordship.

This is a matter of extreme importance, for all those peoples are very expressive. Every Bulgarian with an idea or cause starts a paper or writes a pamphlet. Sofia seethes with crusades, reforms, schemes, flaming ideals. The Serbs are exceedingly gregarious and vocable. The Rumanians are emotional, eloquent, devoted to grand conceptions. The Magyars are among the most dramatic peoples in the world.

All this will affect the peasants somewhat less than the city people, but it must be remembered that during recent decades all the village children have been going to school. They have become part of the world. Men and women from peasant families have entered politics, joined causes, learned foreign languages, accepted democratic ideals, and allied themselves with the forward-moving people of all lands. Spiritually the world has come to most village homes.

Then, too, it must be remembered that during the last 20 years, Balkan peasants have played a vital role in politics. The most outstanding Balkan politicians have been peasant chiefs. Many peasants came to think of their class as the chief factor in the state. Scores of thousands of peasants made enormous sacrifices for their ideals. Nazi despotism will cause great bitterness even among peasants.

Revolutionary Activity

In a number of countries, especially Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro there will be a large number of unemployed "intellectuals." They will become destitute and many, desperate. Some will resort to revolutionary activity.

No less sinister than all these things, a terrible cloud of brutal, official falsehood and deception will hang over southeast Europe. Mercenaries and traitors will be in power. Sycophants without character will be favored. They will call lies truth and force the nations to say "Amen."

Men and women will hiss at these masters through their teeth, but will have to make their curses sound as praise in the ears of their oppressors. Only falsehood will be rewarded—as in Turkish times. Then Balkan men wore fezzes and bowed low to Turkish lords but carried daggers in their belts. Treachery and lies imposed by force will be one of the heaviest of all Balkan yokes.

Two classes of people will separate from one another, the mercenary, brutal, privileged Nazi agents and the loyal masses. Most university graduates will have to fawn before the Nazis to escape starvation. Words will lose their meaning. People will begin to detest themselves.

It is no exaggeration to say that for the Balkan peoples a new Kossova or Bela Gora has come, such as overwhelmed the Serbs 550 years ago and the Czechs 300 years ago. It is as when the tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes set up "the abomination of desolation" in the temple at Jerusalem.

Southeast Europe awaits its redemption along with the redemption of the world.

Nazis and Soviet Meet Face to Face

Continued from Page 1

man capital was invested in Turkish enterprises and during the war Germany, as the stronger military partner, obtained in Turkey a status similar to that which Germany possesses in Italy today. With the unsuccessful end of the war, of course, all these dreams collapsed, to be revived in expanded form by Herr Hitler.

Enthusiastic Russian nationalists always believed that their country possessed a special sentimental claim to Constantinople, the old capital of the Byzantine Empire, which had sent missionaries to convert the Russians to Christianity. There was a community both of race and religion between the Russians and such Slav peoples of the Orthodox faith as the Bulgarians and the Serbs; and this fitted in with Russian designs of territorial expansion at Turkey's expense.

The Russian armies in 1877 were almost at the gates of Constantinople, but were checked by the threat of British intervention. Disraeli, Premier at that time, believed that a Russia astride the Straits would be a serious threat to the British line of communication with India and to British interests in the Near East generally.

Showdown Likely

Russia hoped for Constantinople as a prize of victory in the first World War; but its collapse and revolution thwarted this aspiration. Now the problem of the disposition of Constantine's old capital has assumed great and urgent importance. We probably shall know soon whether it is to be settled by compromise, by surrender, or by war.

There already are indications that the Soviets and the Nazis, both masters in "fifth-column" infiltration, are beginning to use these tactics, although cautiously, against each other. Russian revolutionary ideas always have found some adherents in the Balkans, sometimes among students who had been at Russian universities and absorbed some of the forbidden propaganda that was rife among Russian students in Czarist times.

Perhaps the strongest Communist mass movement was in Bulgaria in the twenties. There was a lack of contact between the Communists, who were mostly workers and intellectuals, and peasants, who were inclined to support their leader, Alexander Stambulisky. He proposed to govern in the interest of the peasants, cold shouldering the city middle classes. Stambulisky was overthrown and assassinated in a military coup in June, 1923; the Communists took no action at the time, but raised an unsuccessful uprising in the autumn. Two officers with Communist sympathies, Minkoff and Jekoff, carried out an act of spectacular terrorism, even for the Balkans, when they blew up the Sofia Cathedral in April, 1925; this was followed by fierce anti-Communist persecution.

While no Balkan country ever went Communist, there always has been a nucleus of Communist sympathizers in all these lands; sympathy with communism was curiously blended with traditional Pan-Slavism, the tendency to look to Russia for protection. The present head of the Communist International, George Dimitrov, is a Bulgarian; and Moscow has been kept well informed of Balkan trends by its secret agents in the peninsula.

Action "for the Record"

Such Soviet diplomatic gestures as the pact of friendship and neutrality with Yugoslavia and the reproof to Hungary for occupying Yugoslav territory were of no immediate visible effect on the course of events. But they probably were made "for the record" and with the idea that it might be useful some day to build a backfire against Herr Hitler in the Balkans, should he attack Soviet territory.

It is not improbable that Soviet agents have had a hand in the recently reported unrest in Rumania, although information on this subject is sparse and vague. It is along the Pruth River, the new Rumanian border, that the first military action might well take place, if there should ever be an outright German-Soviet clash. A natural Soviet objective in such a case would be to cripple production in the oil fields of Nazi-controlled Rumania, and all the internal discontent that might be stirred up would be useful for this purpose.

The Nazis have their potential "fifth columns" for use in the Soviet Union. Reports from Poland indicate that Ukranian nationalists are receiving special favors from the Germans and are being given military and police training.

Gen. Pavlo Skoropadsky, who headed a German-sponsored puppet regime in Ukrania in 1918 is in Germany and might be groomed for a repetition of this role. In various European refuges, but especially in Paris, there is a medley of fugitive ex-premiers and ex-presidents of nationalist regimes which once existed in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Daghestan, and other regions of the Caucasus. It would be surprising if the Nazis had not tentatively picked out a few prospective chiefs of new regimes which they may hope some day to set up in dismembered regions of the Soviet Union from among these candidates.

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Darlan on Futile Trip; Leahy 'More Influential'

VICHY, France, April 25 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan left Paris for Vichy today without seeing the German Ambassador and—according to one report—even without a conference with Pierre Laval, chief French exponent of collaboration with Germany.

Otto Abetz, the Nazi Envoy, was out of the City and not expected to return until next week when Admiral Darlan may make a new trip to the German-occupied capital.

Admiral Darlan was to preside this afternoon at a Cabinet Council meeting and was expected to report on interviews at Paris and Beauvais where, respectively, he is said to have met the French Ambassador at Paris, Fernand de Brinon, and Adolf Hitler's Deputy, Rudolf Hess.

The Paris press told readers, while Admiral Darlan was still there, that the United States Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, was the "more influential Admiral" at Vichy, and openly called for return of M. Laval to the Vichy Government from which he was ousted by Chief of State Marshal Pétain.

Les Nouveaux Temps editorialized, "of the two Admirals who count in Vichy, one you can be sure is not a French Admiral—he is a foreign diplomat whose mission consists of blocking French-German collaboration."

The newspaper added that Paris is not the "true capital" of France.

Code Still Secret

VICHY, France, April 25 (AP)—Code used by Georges Mandel, former Minister of the Interior, in his prewar correspondence with the British is said by the Paris newspaper Le Matin to be a stumbling block to the investigation of the former Cabinet Minister.

M. Mandel, charged with plotting with England against the security of the French State, is held at Riom.

Three of the most important documents are telegrams M. Mandel is accused of having sent to an unspecified British Consul, Le Matin said, and code experts have not yet succeeded in breaking them down.

Gamelin's Plight

VICHY, France, April 25 (AP)—The charge that former French political leaders who are now held at Bourassol Chateau, near Riom, were being inhumanly treated has been made by their attending physician who says he was forced to "intervene energetically" to protect the fallen statesmen.

In an article published in the Paris newspaper Le Matin, Dr. Roulet told of the living conditions of Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Léon Blum, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Former Allied Generalissimo, and Guy la Chambre, Ex-Air Minister.

Sources close to the Ministry of Justice here denied that they had been inhumanly treated and said, in fact, they had been given a privileged position as compared with other prisoners.

Authorized circles here said that, up to now, the Paris newspapers had been picturing the prisoners as living in ease and apparently had been ordered to change their tone for some reason.

Storm Delayed Fuel

"The first to call me in for consultation was General Gamelin," Dr. Roulet wrote. "Like the others, he hadn't the slightest heat. I treated him and made a report, as a result of which 20 tons of coal were placed at the disposition of the prisoners and their guards."

Vichy circles explained the absence of fuel resulted from a snowstorm that tied up traffic.

On one occasion, Dr. Roulet asserted, General Gamelin had to make a sharp protest to the penitentiary administration because his sheets had not been changed for two months.

According to Le Matin, the prisoners spend most of their time reading and writing. They are not permitted to have radios.

There is no set time for getting up and going to bed, but their doors are locked each night and a guard sleeps in front of each door.

The former statesmen almost never see one another. They are allowed an hour's exercise in the court of the chateau each day, but must take it separately.

Their food is sent over from the Hotel des Voyageurs in Riom and is exactly the same as that served to hotel clients except that the proprietor occasionally goes fishing and provides fresh trout.

Food Tickets Required

Like everybody else in France, they are required to give up food tickets in exchange for what they eat.

They are not restricted as to the number of visits they may receive from their families or as to mail, which is heavy.

M. Daladier's eldest son, Jean, recently lunched with him and his younger son and daughter visit the Former Premier frequently.

Madame Robert Blum, the Former Socialist Premier's daughter-in-law, has lived at a hotel in Riom since last September and bicycles to the Chateau each day to see her father-in-law. Her husband is a prisoner in Germany.

M. La Chambre's wife lives in Vichy and takes the train over every morning and spends the afternoon with her husband in his room, returning to Vichy every night.

General Gamelin's wife, who lives in Lyon, visits him once a week. Always she walks along back paths from the station to the prison.

Two other former French leaders, Ex-Premier Paul Reynaud and Georges Mandel, Former Interior Minister, are held at Vals-les-Bains. They frequently are brought to Riom for interrogation by the court investigating France's "war guilt."

British Discuss Formation Of Empire War Government

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Canadian Press cabled to America today that Britain is discussing formation of a War Cabinet in which a small group of "Empire leaders would have unchallenged power."

At the same time the Scottish Trades Union Congress at Dunoon adopted a resolution calling upon the Government for a clearer exposition of its war aims, and said Britain must make perfectly clear to the world that she is not waging war with any idea of political or territorial aggrandizement.

The Canadian Press said Britain still was seeking the most effective method of Government organization to conduct the war and that "keen interest has been aroused in political circles" by notice given by Edgar Granville, National Liberal, that he will ask in the House of Commons if an Empire Cabinet will be considered.

Mr. Granville described his idea as a "supreme War Cabinet of Ministers without departmental responsibilities and irrespective of party considerations" which would include Dominion statesmen "of the caliber of Mr. Menzies," Prime Minister of Australia.

The suggested imperial participation drew indorsement from the Daily Mail.

The Canadian Press said Australians had been pressing for more imperial representation in the War Cabinet.

New Mask Drive

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Government, undismayed by earlier failures, has started another campaign to induce civilians to carry their gas masks.

A survey showed only 24 per cent were carrying them and latest pictures of the King and Queen show them without their masks.

Now the Government has asked all building superintendents to forbid entrance of anyone without a mask.

'Greeks Magnificent'

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—While Australians and New Zealanders fought a new battle of Thermopylae alongside Britons and Greeks today, Robert G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, paid a tribute in an Anzac Day luncheon speech.

"Greece has given after all these centuries, one of the most magnificent examples of a courageous fight for liberty that the history of man can provide," he said.

"Greece was prepared to fight and did fight for her freedom against great odds whether we helped her or not."

He declared no one "could be standing anywhere today with his head up if we had failed to accept the challenge that tragedy presented to us."

The Greek Minister, Charalambos Simopoulos, told the gathering that "it is with head high that I address you today because we have done our duty and will continue to do it until the day of final victory."

[A radiocast from Sydney, heard by CBS, said tens of thousands of veterans of the last war marched through the streets of Australian cities in commemoration not only of the deeds of the Anzacs (Australian-New Zealand Army Corps) in the last war but also of those of today.]

FBI Raids Japanese Ship, Holds Germans

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (AP)—FBI agents jailed four Germans today on suspicion of violating the Draft Act after a meticulous search of 37 Germans preparing to sail on the Japanese Steamship Buenos Aires Maru.

Twenty Federal Bureau of Investigation men boarded the ship at sailing time and delayed its departure more than three hours last night as they investigated every German aboard. Thirty-three were permitted to sail.

The agents did not say what they expected to find in the raid.

Bad News Called 'Brace' for Britain

By the Associated Press

London, April 25

Bad news, bluntly told, "braces up the British people," Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the London Insurance Institute today.

"It should be known throughout the world, both by our friends and foes and by those who still falter in indecision, that in Britain behind our incomparable Prime Minister stands a united Government, a united Parliament and a united people," he said.

Once a Favorite Playground of Globe-Trotters

E. Gyger; A. Steiner

Now Tourist Quarters for Military

Left: Wengen, in the Bernese Oberland, with the Jungfrau in the background and the famous hospices in the foreground. Center: St. Moritz and its hotels repose in a setting of rare mountain beauty. Right: Murren and its snowcapped heights.

World Famous Swiss Hotels Now Have Troops as Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Switzerland's well-known tourist hostelries, which in former years catered to a world-wide clientele, have revamped their organizations to meet current demands.

Probably no single act more clearly reveals the Nation's period of emergency than the Army's use of these hotels as barracks.

Where foreign limousines were accustomed to demand the solicitous attentions of gold-braided concierges and other uniformed employees, the present traffic consists of trucks filled with straw whose approach is announced by Alpine yodeling sergeants.

Although some hotels have benefitted from Army patronage, the industry as a whole is in a poor condition through the loss of foreign travelers. It was, therefore, something of a surprise to learn that hotel employees had chosen this time to ask for a fixed rate of pay instead of being dependent on tips. However, the matter is to be left in abeyance for hotel owners insist they cannot meet this demand and that no discussions will be entertained until normal conditions return.

Change of Tenancy

Local inhabitants have learned that there are two unvarying signs which bespeak a change of tenancy. When a truck is backed up to one of these entrances and filled with loose straw it may be concluded that the present soldiers have spent their last night under that roof for the time being and are removing their bedding.

Again, the advent of a truck stacked with baled straw indicates the approach of newcomers who will sleep on fresh straw that night. After some two to four weeks of nightly usage straw becomes dusty with chaff, and the broken short pieces have lost their buoyancy.

Switzerland farmers are acquiring more attention from a Government fully cognizant of the important rôle they must play, as local products fill the breach caused by the dwindling list of imports.

Greatly increased production, they are told, is the only feasible way to meet shortages. Upon this assumption Government statisticians have evolved a planting system commensurate to the members in each farm family. An adult, it has been estimated, will require two "aren" (an "are" equals 119.6 square yards of growing produce) of potatoes, 0.5 "are" of vegetables and eight "aren" of bread grains. The farmer should allow 18 "aren" of oats for one horse and three "aren" of barley for each pig. Thus by a simple problem in multiplication he knows how much land must be planted to fulfill his own needs and also the possible surplus his fields may produce for market.

Demands or Wood

Paralleling the drive for greater food production are the frequent admonitions appearing in the press that farmers must double this winter the usual amount of wood cut. People are asked to make use of trees on their own properties instead of adding to the country's fuel scarcity by placing orders with dealers. This applies especially to those possessing unprofitable varieties of fruit trees.

That the problem of supplying fuel deficits is not altogether a Government responsibility met by the simple process of removing larger percentages of wood from State forests, is attested by the recently published statement that wooded tracts amounting to 72,500 "hektaren" (a hectare equals 2.471 acres) are under private ownership. Some owners who are reluctant to make the heavy inroads believed necessary have been ordered by the local authorities to fell a stipulated number of trees and deliver them in their villages.

A further interpretation of the responsibilities this class falls heir to may be found in the authorities' explanation that their duty is not only to fill the required quota, but look after the needs of local dealers. Owners who cannot cut the trees themselves or are unable to find adequate labor will be provided with workers.

Problem of Heat

This labor shortage is a problem calling for equitable adjustments and results from the Army's heavy demands. Young people formerly employed in domestic service, on farms, or in hotels now prefer to work for the Army in one of its manifold branches. Instead of returning to their former occupations upon completing the several months' service period, some young men find employment in Government warehouses or supply depots. The two francs generally paid as wages besides room and board when added to the glory of being a patriotic asset, surpass in individual estimation the higher monetary inducements offered by private industry.

In some respects the great Swiss difficulty is not labor but the more pressing problem of providing adequate heat to keep civilian institutions operating. Where duplications or kindred services occur, the custom has tended toward consolidation so that fuel consumption will be reduced. Thus churches in Lucerne and East Switzerland have combined temporarily with the total membership alternating in churches belonging to the group. Schools have extended holidays to conserve the coal supply.

Persons traveling in Switzerland are surprised and not a little comforted to see vast piles of briquets stacked along rail sidings. These manufactured coal bricks are several times the size of those sold for domestic use which prove so economical in the small fireboxes of the colored tile heating stoves. This coal, it is reported, is to be held in reserve against the possibility of the power plants being damaged in which event steam locomotives would replace electric.

Periodically during the winter there have been rumors that citizens were to receive permission to buy a little coal, but not until February did the official notice appear in the papers. Owing to the winter's severity, the authorities decided that those who applied at their local "amthaus" would be informed how much was to be allotted them. This figured out to approximately 10 per cent of a family's quota.

The best guarantee of future well-being depends in large part on the successful culmination of measures designed to link inherent frugality with sparse resources, thus frustrating any possible future attempt to use a deficit of consumers' goods as a lever to pry off a democratic form of government.

Historic Lemnos in Path Of New Balkan Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Greek island of Lemnos, which has been reported occupied by German forces, after earlier occupation by the British, is in a strategic geographic position for either naval or air emergencies which may develop in the Balkans or Asia Minor.

Off the east coast of Greece, in the north Aegean Sea, Lemnos guards the entrance to the Black Sea by way of the Dardanelles, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

For at least 30 centuries Lemnos has had a place in history. The Greek geographer Strabo refers to the sacking of neighboring spots by Achilles, who spared Lemnos only because it belonged to Jason—of Golden Fleece legend.

Nearly 400 years before the Christian era, this island was taken into an alliance by Athens as a pawn in the latter's rivalry against Sparta for control of the Dardanelles. Later Macedon, challenging Athens for the same control, harried many of the allied Aegean islands, including Lemnos. It was long a basic factor in Athens' imperial strategy to establish colonies along paths of trade and conquest, and Lemnos provided a vital outpost on the communications lines to the Black Sea.

At various times the 150-square-mile island was held by Greeks, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Genoese, Venetians, and Turks. It was even under siege in the late eighteenth century by the Russians.

A Turkish possession when the World War broke out, Lemnos was occupied early in 1915 by the Allies, who made its deep, sheltered Bay of Mudros the chief base of operations for the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign.

After the World War, Lemnos, along with other Aegean islands, was officially turned over to Greece under the Treaty of Sèvres in 1920.

Most of the inhabitants of Lemnos—numbering according to recent estimates some 27,000—are of Greek blood. They make their living chiefly from the land.

Yugoslav 'Capital-in-Exile' Assured of U. S. Recognition

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today the United States would continue to recognize the refugee government of Yugoslavia in its new Capital outside the German-occupied country.

At the same time the Secretary said Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslav Minister, would continue to be recognized as the representative here of the Yugoslav Government and people.

The State Department, it was learned, has full information on the movements of the boy King, Peter II, members of the Government, and of the establishment of a Yugoslav "Capital-in-Exile."

None of the information, however, will be made public, informed officials said, until revealed by the Yugoslav Government itself.

Yugoslav funds in the United States already have been "frozen" by President Roosevelt's proclamation, but are expected to be released to the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, as required, in the same manner funds are released to other Governments established outside German occupied territory.

'Local Episode'

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Axis victories in the Balkans were described as only "a local episode" yesterday by the Greek Minister, Cimon Diamantopoulos.

What is crucial and very important, the Minister told a press conference, is that goods and supplies of all kinds continue to be sent abroad from the United States.

He stressed that the Greek Government now on the Island of Crete was still functioning on Greek territory and declared he was confident that a strong Greek Army would remain in the war.

Mrs. Hays Heads Republican Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Mrs. William Henry Hays is in her fourth tenure today as President of the Women's National Republican Club, heading a membership of 40,000. She resumed office with the declaration that the club "goes forward undaunted to meet the challenge presented by testing days like today."

Other officers chosen at the election meeting in the clubhouse at No. 3 West Fifty-first Street, were Mrs. Ira A. Campbell, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, and Mrs. Coffin van Rensselaer. Of the 10 Governors elected to the club board, only Mrs. William S. Kilborne is a new member.

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Poland Under the Yokes Of Germany and Russia

From direct and authentic sources of information reaching the United States the following story has been prepared on conditions in characteristic cities in German and Russian-occupied Poland.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German and Soviet administration of partitioned Poland, though supposedly based upon different systems, are having similar effects in producing suffering among the former Polish people, according to recent reports from the occupied territories reaching here.

After more than a year of Russian occupation, the population of the city of Lwow has undergone a tremendous change. A large number of its former inhabitants have been forcibly moved out, and Russians, especially from the far Mongolian regions, fill the streets and the cinemas. Often their clothing can be identified as garments bought of Poles forced to sell their wardrobes.

The ruined buildings left by the war have been cleared away and Lwow does not impress one as ill-kept or dirty. But almost all the buildings have been nationalized. An occasional private dwelling, usually small, has been undisturbed. The owners of large buildings receive passports with the so-called 11th paragraph, stating that the holder must move to some point in the country at least 100 kilometers from Lwow.

His departure from Lwow means that he loses all property he may have there. The taxes laid upon property still remaining in private hands are prohibitive. Persons receive such high tax bills that they are often anxious to disclaim ownership of the property.

Administration of nationalized houses is in the hands of a bureau, which is responsible for collecting the rents and the collection of private taxes, and takes care of all matters connected with passports and army service. The highest rents are paid by the families of former Polish officers, police, and priests. These "Domouprawv," as these bureaus are called, are responsible for all repairs of the buildings under their control.

Building Program Lags

The City has been divided into four districts—the Stalin, the Szewczenko, the Red Army, and the Railroad District. The new building program of which the Soviet press has talked considerable is reported to have proceeded only so far as the erection of two wooden buildings, one of which is used as a ticket office and waiting room for the main railroad station, which was bombed and toward the rebuilding of which no move has been made. The second building is a summer theater constructed of plywood.

Krakow under German rule, has similarly been transformed. Before the defeat of Poland it was a typically Polish town with shaggy little eastern ponies, market women with shawled heads and cafés vibrant with political discussion and intellectual activity.

Today Krakow has a solemn silence of a prison. Its people have been divided into a three-class caste system—German "Herrenvolk" or master race, the Poles and the Jews.

The German inhabitants of the town are given advantages over the rest of the population in an attempt to instill in them the Nazi idea that they are racially superior. When the German, for instance, steps into a streetcar he only pays 15 grosz, whereas the native Pole pays 25 grosz, and the Jew—at the bottom of the Nazi-enforced scale—is barred from riding in the main car and must mount a trailer in the rear.

'Jews Forbidden' in Stores

The Germans patronize their own restaurants and rarely fraternize with Poles, and never with Jews. Stores are marked German in which only Germans may buy. Few stores in the City do not bear the sign "Jews forbidden."

In some public squares only Poles and Germans are allowed. Others are reserved for Germans only. Jews dare not even sit on the park benches.

Polish statues and monuments have been removed in an attempt to give the City the stamp of Germany. The statue of Kosciuszko, Polish patriot who fought against the partition of Poland in 1793, has been removed and the square where it stood renamed Adolf Hitler Platz. The statue has been broken up.

Seizures by the German rulers in that part of Poland directly annexed to the Reich, and that part known as the Government General, have been extended. It is now estimated that 2,970,000 acres of land have been taken outright by the Nazis.

Control of Crops

All branches of agriculture have been appropriated by the Germans either by seizure of farms, or by control of crops. German administrators seized 100,000 tons of grain after the invasion, and then began distribution of the remainder among the Poles according to the German rations system.

Farmers cultivating more than 100 hectares of crops were required, moreover, to maintain a German controller on their premises, allowing him full access to books and accounts. Heavy fines and penalties were inflicted for failure to deliver the full amount of the crops.

In industry many establishments have been seized by the Germans or else incorporated into German industrial firms such as the Hermann Göring iron and steel trust.

Other outright seizures are illustrated in the City of Lodz, where the Germans have seized 35,000 Polish enterprises—70 banks, 3,500 textile factories and businesses, 800 other concerns, 500 wholesale enterprises and 8,500 retail stores.

Lumber Mills in South

Only five states, all in the South, reported more than 1,000 lumber mills each at the last census. These were North Carolina, 1,879; Alabama, 1,573; Mississippi, 1,277; Georgia, 1,083; and Virginia, 1,068.

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From

ROSALIND RUSSELL

to

IRENE DUNNE · CARY GRANT

"PENNY SERENADE" is a once-in-a-lifetime picture and your performances in it will long be remembered...Rarely does a picture afford me the opportunity for the hearty laughter and the tears that I experienced while seeing it.

Rosalind Russell

Navy Head in Frank Talk To American Publishers

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—This is the text of an address by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at the annual dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association:

I feel a very natural gratification over the opportunity to address you. My satisfaction flows not alone from the honor you have done me but because of the opportunity which this rostrum affords for a frank discussion of the situation which confronts us all. If I could have my choice among all the audiences which might be assembled, I should have unhesitatingly chosen this audience for what I have to say. Of course, that feeling is a very natural one for me since I am a member of the same profession as yours, and hold that the free press of America, which you represent, wields a greater influence upon our national destiny than any other single agency in our complex modern society.

Having thus made confession of my sense of indebtedness to you for this opportunity, may I express also the deep sense of personal responsibility I feel in coming before you, as a life-long member of your profession, who for the moment, is charged with a grave public responsibility. This sense of gravity is increased when I remember that my official responsibility has to do with the maintenance and swift enlargement of the Nation's first line of defense in a world devastated by war—war whose dark shadows gather in threatening clouds upon our own horizons.

Wants No Peacetime Muzzle

From me, my fellow craftsmen, you have a right to expect utter frankness; and from me, as Secretary of the Navy, engaged in constructing the greatest Navy the world has ever seen, you have a right to expect the sober truth.

Because I am a newspaper man as well as a public official, may I say that I have a very lively interest in the establishment and maintenance of the friendliest and frankest possible relationship between the Navy and the press. As a newspaper man, who has known no other occupation, and who feels a great sense of pride in his profession, I am utterly and unreservedly opposed to any form of compulsory censorship, especially in time of peace. In time of war, necessarily, there must be certain vital military information which no loyal and patriotic newspaper man would want to publish anyway, withheld from publication; but even in time of war, with this single qualification, I am opposed to censorship! I believe the end desired can be achieved by a purely voluntary co-operation between the War and Navy Departments and the newspapers. To the establishment of such relationship, I am already bending my efforts and shall continue to do so as long as I continue to serve as your Secretary of the Navy. In a democracy, in a time of grave national peril, unity is imperative. You do not achieve unity, whether in the field of labor, of capital, or of public relations, when you resort to compulsion! Unity may be achieved only through the processes of mutual understanding and close co-operation.

While the relationship which should exist between those charged with the national defense and the various organs of publicity is of the gravest importance, I would turn your thoughts tonight to a far graver question. I am going to ask you to survey with me the world situation. If our survey is to be of use, it must be utterly realistic and objective. It should savor neither of a destructive pessimism nor a blind, unreasoning optimism. When grave danger threatens to all that we cherish, we can afford to indulge in neither wishful thinking, nor in cowardly defeatism.

Little Press Doesn't Get

As Secretary of the Navy, of course, I do have access to intimate details of information, from all parts of the world, that are not available to all, but this larger and more intimate knowledge in no wise changes the general aspect of the world situation as it is set forth daily in your publication and mine.

What we all see is an America which is gradually becoming encircled by military powers whose ideals, institutions and methods are all of them irreconcilably antagonistic to our ideals, institutions and methods. These same powers have also openly and repeatedly proclaimed themselves our enemies, and these openly avowed enemies have joined themselves together in a pact which they do not hesitate to say is aimed at us, and at us alone!

The only reason that this hostile pact, admittedly aimed at us, has not resulted in open warfare upon us has been because it does not suit the present purpose of these powers to engage in war with us. Whenever, in the judgment of the Axis powers, it better suits their purpose to begin hostilities, hostilities will begin, and nothing that we can do, save prostrating ourselves in abject, surrender, will change this.

For months, there has been almost complete suspension of all direct contact between the United States and all of Europe, save Britain alone. Across the course of the ships that ply this single route have been flung an enlarged fleet, no one knows how numerous, of submarines—submarines which, due to scientific discoveries, are vastly more effective than they were in the last war. The sea-going range of these submarines has been immensely increased, and the field of their activity steadily expands westward, far over the line which divides the Atlantic between Europe and America.

How Ship Toll Mounts

Possession of convenient bases on the French coast has added a whole fleet of surface raiders—ships of high speed, and some of them of great gun power, which prey disastrously upon the commerce between Britain and America. Finally, from bases in northern Norway and western France, huge fleets of heavy bombers circle back and forth to add terror from the skies to the dangers that lurk along the sea lanes leading to a beleaguered England. Steadily the toll of lost ships mounts far faster than replacements can be made.

To the southward of conquered Europe lies the Mediterranean, an accustomed highway for our ocean commerce in times of peace. Today the Mediterranean is forbidden waters. On its bosom ply only the craft that carry supplies to fighting armies, and the British and Italian men of war who fight for its control. Gone is all of our contact with the nations that border that sea.

The Great continent of Africa, itself a field for contending armies, offers no ports for our merchantmen's trade. Its western coast, which thrusts itself halfway across the South Atlantic, affording an excellent base for operations against the southern half of the Western Hemisphere, is denied our commerce. Whether we swing eastward around the Cape of Good Hope or to the westward through the straits of Magellan, we find enemy raider-infested seas. At the end of our journey, we go westward or eastward, we encounter an Axis partner who openly proclaims he entered that partnership in an effort to prevent us from interfering with their policies of ruthless military aggression.

The latest link in this chain of encirclement that is being forged by the Axis powers is the recently announced agreement between Russia and Japan.

Pact Increases Threat to U. S.

Russia was not in any peril of attack by Japan. Japan not only has her hands full, and more than full, in her attempt to subjugate southern China by force of arms, but her aspirations are not northward. They are southward. Japan imperatively needed assurance that she would not be attacked in the north while she was pressing her designs in the south. Just how much assurance Japan feels that her Manchukuo border is safe, I do not know, but whatever that assurance may be it enhances the likelihood of an expansion of hostilities by Japan into a region which is one of the sources of critical war materials for both Great Britain and ourselves. The conclusion of this pact is certain to strengthen the hand of the war party in Japan.

Japan's promise, on the other hand, not to help Hitler if Hitler should attack Russia, is an empty promise. Japan could not help Russia in Europe if she wanted to, and Hitler does not need the help of Japan for such a purpose.

The end, therefore, of this deal between Russia and Japan which tightens the circle around us, leaves Russia quite as likely an object of attack by Hitler as she was before the deal was made, and leaves Japan free from any Russian interference in the Far East. Summed up in military terms, the Russo-Japanese agreement makes Japan more secure as she pursues her dream of domination of all eastern Asia and leaves Russia no stronger in the event of an attempted Nazi seizure of the Ukraine.

Thus, everywhere as we estimate the situation the world around, the pressure on us grows—through Libya; through Egypt and the Suez; through Yugoslavia and across to the sea; from the western coast of Africa to South America; through the Pacific to the Dutch Netherlands, and, most vital of all, across the broad North Atlantic from German bases in France and Norway now to Greenland. German strategy—world strategy, carefully planned and efficiently executed—is becoming clearer each day. German aspirations for world dominion can no longer be mistaken. The jaws of the Nazi trap are closing.

Need United Patriotism

How long will we remain bemused and stupefied while the Axis powers press their plans for our isolation and ultimate defeat? Wherein lies the difference between what Germany has done to her earlier victims and what she is doing to us? First, the bland and hypocritical assurance that she has no hostile plans. That is what she told Poland when she signed the Polish non-aggression pact. Then, the organization of a skillfully integrated information service that would lay bare our weaknesses, our internal divisions and our vulnerable spots just as she did in France; and then, the organization of her "fifth column," not yet loosed to the maximum but sufficiently active to warn us unmistakably of their presence, just as she did in Norway. Next, a steady encirclement and seizure of vantage points from which to launch her attack, just exactly as she has just done in Yugoslavia. Why, we even emulate the Axis victims in our psychology. We think we can escape while all the rest of the world suffers. We keep alive a wretched partisanship when a united patriotism should characterize our thinking. We refuse to believe that the Axis powers even intend to attack us, or could be successful if they did. We refuse to face the realities of the situation in South America, the protection of which from successful invasion is a primary condition of our defense.

South America Vulnerable

In that great region to the south of us, readily available as a base for an attack upon us, there is neither the military nor naval power to resist against invasion. In our fatuous complacency we ignore that in the present economic setup, the tug of self-interest comes from Europe and not from North America. We fail to give due consideration to the size and significance of the subversize, pro-Nazi elements in many of the countries in that region—subversive elements that would speedily promote revolutionary chaos to the advantage of the Axis itself. Many of us fail to face what it will mean to our security if the Axis powers once gained a foothold close to our borders. We ignore what that might mean to the safety of the Panama Canal, the most vital line of communication under the American flag. Too few of us realize, and still fewer acknowledge, the size of the disaster to American hemispheric safety if Germany, already the conqueror of France, should establish herself in Dakar, a French colonial possession. From there, with her surface ships, submarines and long-range bombers, a victorious Germany could substantially cut us off from all commerce with South America and make of the Monroe Doctrine a scrap of paper.

Finally, some of the very blind among us refuse to see what will be the inevitable result if the final link in the chain of our encirclement is forged and the battle of the Atlantic is lost and England succumbs with her fleet sunk or captured.

This is but a partial, withal a brutally blunt, summary of the strategy of encirclement of which we are the victims.

Two Possible Tragic Choices

Before we attempt an inventory of the measure we could take to meet this growing menace, this obvious encirclement, let us thoroughly digest this fact: Suppose this should happen—that our encirclement and isolation was complete and England had fallen, we then will be given but two choices—the choice of surrender or the choice of fighting. We won't surrender and we will fight. No one who knows about America and Americans doubts that. Consequently, we must fight ultimately unless we find and put into effect measures that will enable Britain to win without our fighting. We have already gone far in this direction. We have declared that the fight that England is making is our fight. We have likewise affirmed that the enemies she is fighting are our enemies. We have denounced, without reserve, Axis aggression, Axis faithlessness to treaties, Axis brutal and murderous disregard of international good faith, and we have said, with an overwhelming public approval of this statement, that we are in the fight to stay until victory for human liberty, for justice and for good faith is won.

We have made our productive facilities available to those who are fighting the Axis. We have loaned them much of our military equipment, although we had insufficient for our own defense. We have passed the Lend-Lease bill and appropriated $7,000,000,000 to implement that bill by an almost unanimous vote of our Congress. We have opened up our yards and docks for the repair of British Men-of-War and merchantmen. We have assumed protection of Greenland. We have removed restrictions on American flagships sailing to zones where fighting is over so that we might relieve Britain of the burden of supplying the armies fighting in that theater.

Can Only Go On Now

We have gone a long way, and all of it with the support of an overwhelming public opinion. Incidentally, the latest test of public opinion discloses the American Nation to be approximately 70 per cent for aid to Britain even at the risk of war.

Having gone thus far, we cannot back down. There is no retracing our steps. We have committed ourselves in this world struggle.

If we should attempt to back down now, England would go down to catastrophic defeat and we would face a world-wide victorious Germany and her allies whom we should have to fight alone.

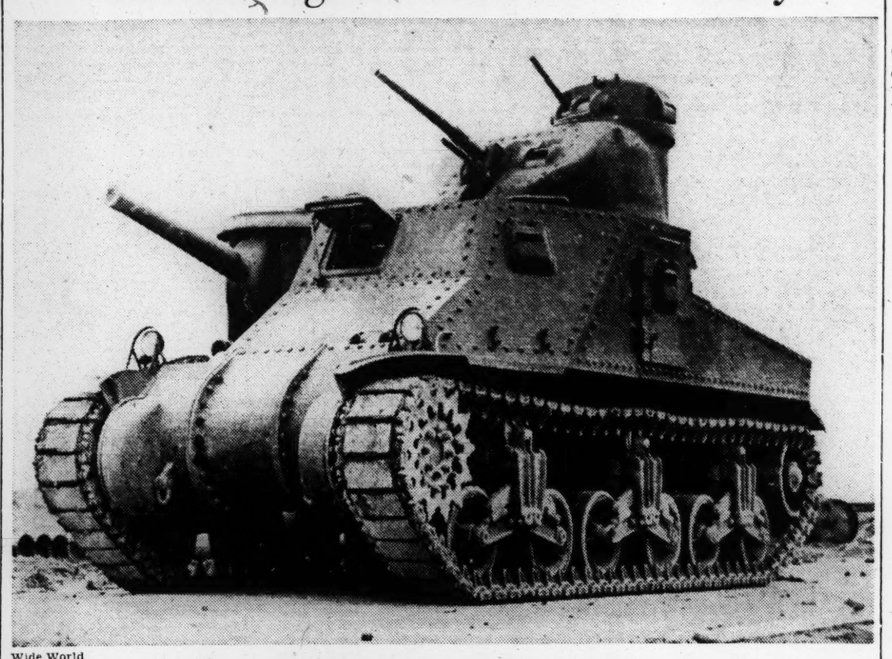
We have declared that the aggressor nations must not be permitted to win. We have irrevocably committed ourselves to see that that is prevented. We have put all of our resources into the scales to bring defeat to those who would rule the world by force. We have acknowledged that our destiny just as much as the destiny of the British Empire and the ultimate destiny of the conquered peoples of the Low Countries, of Scandinavia, of France and of the Balkans are at stake.

Having gone thus far, we can only go on.

Hitler cannot allow our war supplies and food to reach England—he will be defeated if they do. We cannot allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic—we shall be beaten if they do. We must make our promise good to give aid to Britain. We must see the job through. All of this is needed for our own safety and our future security. This is our fight. The American people have recognized the catastrophic quality of a totalitarian victory and by overwhelming majority they have indorsed every step along the progress we have made to our present posture.

Proclaiming, as we do, our faith in the ultimate victory of the good over evil, our devotion to the cause of human liberty, our century and a half of the pursuit of justice between men on terms of equality, we can no longer occupy the immoral and craven position of asking others to make all the sacrifice for this victory which we recognize as so essential to us. Our manhood and our self-respect demand that we shall assume our part of the burden.

New Rolling Fortress for U. S. Army



Wide World

Mass Production to Start Soon on These Tanks

This is the new M-3 medium 28-ton tank built by the Chrysler Corporation of Detroit for the United States Army. This tank is one of the two pilot models which Chrysler built before all its tooling for mass production was completed. Before the end of the year hundreds of these tanks should be rolling off the assembly line. While the M-3 tank is officialy credited with a speed of 25 miles an hour, it is said to have attained 50 miles an hour on smooth terrain. It is powered with a 400-horsepower air-cooled aviation engine. Eighteen feet long and little more than 8 feet high, it carries a crew of seven men. It is equipped with a 75-millimeter gun, with a firing range of 15,000 yards; a 37-millimeter anti-aircraft gun, four machine guns and what is described as a "stackful" of sub-machine guns.

Germans Assail Knox

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—Sharp issue was taken today by authorized Germans with what they called an assertion last night by United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that the German people consider the American people their enemies.

"We hate the Knoxes, Frankfurters, Morgenthau, and that 'smart aleck' Donovan," these sources said, "but we also know that the great majority of American people do not think their way."

"These gentlemen and their ilk," it was added, "make themselves self-appointed enemies of the Axis and indeed, one might say, of the European continent, but with the American people we have no quarrel."

Authorized sources said:

"We have no thought whatever of attacking the American people just as we know the American people do not want to attack us.

"The attitude of those in America who now speak as Knox does shows, however, how wretched Britain's condition must be. By conjuring up alleged dangers of German designs on America interventionist circles are attempting to drag the rest of the United States into their camp."

In Rome the representative Fascist newspaper Il Popolo di Roma declared that Italian and German submarines would attack United States convoys to Britain if Washington went so far as to send them across the Atlantic.

The newspaper said that from the reported American plan to extend its air and naval patrol to mid-Atlantic to complete convoying it is a "short step, almost equivocation."

"And then it will be the turn for Axis submarines to speak."

Nazi Warning

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The German radio declared today that Adolf Hitler's threat to destroy all ships entering the British war zone with aid for Britain relieves Germany of liability "should unforseen events occur."

The radiocast, transcribed by CBS, was a reply to last night's speeches by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"The fact that England is beaten can't be changed by U. S. A. help," the German radio said.

"It is stressed in Germany that the speech of Colonel Knox contains the admission that America has gone too far to turn back. The United States has never been threatened with war by Germany On the contrary, the Führer repeatedly stated that between Germany and the United States there existed no enmity whatsoever."

Text of Hull Speech on Defense

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's address last night to the American Society of International Law follows:

On the occasion of this, our thirty-fifth annual meeting, I shall undertake to discuss briefly certain acute phases of the world situation which are of vital interest to all of us.

We are in the midst of desperately serious days which involve all peoples and all nations. Unfortunately, many people fail to graps the nature of this world-wide crisis and its meaning to our country.

Too many people assume that the present struggle is merely an ordinary regional war, and that when it comes to an end the side which is victorious will collect indemnities but otherwise leave the defeated nations more or less as they were before the conflict began.

This assumption would prove entirely erroneous should the aggressor powers be the winners. As waged by them this is not an ordinary war. It is a war of assault by these would-be conquerors, employing every method of barbarism, upon nations which cling to their right to live in freedom and which are resisting in self-defense.

The would-be conquerors propose to take unto themselves every part of every conquered nation: The territory, the sovereignty, the possessions of every such nation. They propose to make the people of each conquered nation into serfs; to extinguish their liberties, their rights, their law and their religion. They systematically uproot everything that is high and fine in life.

No Nation Exempted

Such is the movement which is extending rapidly throughout the world.

If experience shows anything, it shows that no nation anywhere has the slightest reason to feel that it will be exempted from attack by the invader, any more than, in a town overrun by bandits, the wealthiest citizen might expect to be free from attack.

Every thinking man can answer the question for himself by simply calling the roll of the wretched victims of world aggression who are now in a condition of semi-slavery, and whose every hope of again enjoying the blessings of civilization depends on the defeat or failure of the movement of conquest. So it is in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia.

Many right-thinking people have not been able to conceive that this would happen. To them it has seemed incredible. Yet the physical facts are now before our very eyes, and the agony of the period through which the world is passing is marked by the most terrible events.

As the armies of invasion move on, they bring with them blasted houses, families driven out to starve, civilian dead in the fields. When fighting is over, the administration of the invader offers no relief. Homes are plundered; families are separated; churches are closed; food is denied; semi-slavery is introduced. Military frightfulness is merely replaced by civilian terror. Every resource of organized fiendishness is set to work to subjugate and cow the individual and to use the conquered territory as a springboard for new aggressions.

The conclusion is plain. Now, after some 15 nations have lost everything that makes life worth living, it is high time that the remaining free countries should arm to the fullest extent and in the briefest time humanly possible and act for their self-preservation.

Dangerous to Wait

Some among us, doubtless with the best of intentions, still contend that our country need not resist until armed forces of an invader shall have crossed the boundary line of this hemisphere. But this merely means that there would be no resistance, including the United States, until the invading countries had acquired complete control of the other four continents and of the high seas, and thus had obtained every possible strategic advantage, reducing us to the corresponding disadvantage of a severely handicapped defense. This is an utterly short-sighted and extremely dangerous view.

Events have shown beyond possible question that the safety of this hemisphere and of this country calls for resistance wherever resistance will be most effective. In my judgment our safety and security require that, in accordance with the declared policy of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, aid must be supplied without hesitation to Great Britain and those other countries that are resisting the sweep of the general conflagration. This policy means, in practical application, that such aid must reach its destination in the shortest of time and in maximum quantity. So—ways must be found to do this.

You and I are familiar with the questions sometimes raised when we speak of aid to other nations. Why, it is asked, should we interest ourselves in the defense of other countries? Surely the answer is terribly clear.

Those nations that are making resistance are primarily seeking to save themselves, their homes, and their liberties. Great Britain, for instance, is acting primarily for her own safety. The United States both in its direct defense effort and in the aid which it extends to the resisting nations is likewise acting primarily for its own safety. As safety for the nations that are offering resistance means security for us, aid to them is an essential part of our own defense.

Every new conquest makes available to the aggressor greater resources for use against the remaining peoples. Our aid to the resisting nations is not the mere crusading of a world benefactor. It is based on the definite knowledge that every free nation anywhere is a bastion of strength to all the remaining free peoples everywhere.

What Difference to America?

Sometimes the same confusion of thought is expressed in a different question. Why, it is asked, should we care who wins? Is not this merely the traditional and recurrent struggle for power? Does it make any difference to America? What difference does it make to America?

It makes a fateful difference. In a world which was, in the main, devoted to the cause of peace and in which no nation had designs upon the Western Hemisphere, we could, perhaps, take a detached attitude. But evidence has been piling up over several years which makes it perfectly plain that one group of powers actually does have designs both upon the New World and upon the principles, the possessions, and the way of life that are ours.

All the military movements and official acts and utterances of these powers have confirmed the knowledge that we, too, are included in their plans for world domination. Our freedom and our wealth inevitably makes us magnets for their machine of force.

Yes, it makes a difference who wins—the difference whether we stand with our backs to the wall with the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone defending the last free territories on earth—or whether we keep our place in an orderly world.

Again, it is asked, how are we in danger? Are not these idle fears? Since one warring nation cannot successfully invade Britain across 20 miles of the English Channel how can any nation invade us from across 3,000 miles of the Atlantic?

Heroic Resistance

The reason why the English Channel has not been successfully crossed is that the British have maintained control of that channel. Forty million determined Britons in a heroic resistance have converted their island into a huge armed base out of which proceed a steady stream of sea and air power. It is not water that bars the way.

It is the resolute determination of British sea power and British arms. Were the control of the seas by the resisting nations lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—rather, it would become a broad highway for a conqueror moving westward. Our protection would be enormously lessened.

Those Americans who, in effect, are saying that a British defeat would not matter to us, signally overlook the fact that the resulting delivery of the high seas to the invader would create colossal danger to our own national defense and security. The breadth of the sea may give us a little time. It does not give us safety. Safety can only come from our ability, in conjunction with other peace-loving nations, to prevent any aggressor from attaining control of the high seas.

Some, hoping that this crisis may end, ask whether some sort of peace cannot be made—a peace which will end the struggle in Europe and which will permit us to resume our normal life.

I wish this were possible. But one obstinate fact stands in the way. One of the contending groups not only does not wish peace, as we understand peace, but literally does not believe in peace. That group uses the word, it is true—as it was used by the aggressor at the time of the Munich arrangement in 1938. Peace to that group is merely a convenient cloak for a continuing undeclared under-cover war, as France and many other nations to their misery have discovered.

Peace But a Cloak

Behind the deceptive protection of the word "peace" the rulers of that group accumulate vast striking forces. They infiltrate shock troops disguised as peaceful travelers and businessmen. They set up organizations for spying, sabotage, and propaganda. They endeavor to sow hatred and discord.

They use every tool of economic attack, of bribery, of corruption and local disturbance to weaken the countries with which they are at "peace," until a military movement can easily complete the task of subjugation.

That kind of peace is nothing more than a trap—a trap into which many nations fell in earlier phases of this movement for world conquest when its true nature was not understood. Indeed, the dictator nations make no secret of their plans. They scornfully state their ideas, arrogantly confident that the law-abiding nations will not take them seriously—until it is too late successfully to resist them.

Finally, there are those who sometimes wonder whether aid to freedom-loving nations, and a vigorous policy of defending our interests will not irritate some aggressor into attacking us. This theory assumes that a lawless invader will become "irritated" if its intended victim dares to defend itself at the most effective stage. Under this theory, the only way to avoid giving such "irritation" is to submit.

No nation is going to attack us merely because it is our policy to defend ourselves. Neither, for that matter, are any aggressors going to let us alone merely because we attempt to placate them. In the philosophy of the conquerors, an attack is justified whenever and wherever it looks easy and convenient and serves their purposes. There is no possible safeguarding our security, except by solid strength, placed when and where it is most effective.

Proceed As One Man

The best, indeed the only way, of allaying the fears and doubts and questions of those who are in anxiety is for us, one hundred and thirty millions of Americans, to rise in our might and proceed as one man in the Herculean task of equipping this Nation to the fullest for its self-defense. These preparations should not be for a month, or for a year, but they must continue as long as our safety is threatened.

The countries that have set to impose their rule upon the world have turned their backs upon all the ordinary peacetime ways of work and living. They dreamed of force, they have created force, and they are now using it to the full.

In their preparations and in their warfare they have demanded everything of their peoples. Ordinary family life, leisure, personal enjoyment, pursuit of private interest—all of these have been swept aside. Everything has been given over to the creation and use to the utmost of force.

For us, the task of safeguarding our security requires the full, continuous, patriotically inspired effort of each and every one of us. The energies of those who control the operation of our factories and their machines together with the labor of those who make and operate the machines must be devoted to the attainment of maximum production.

Each and all must work with a sense that what they do or do not do is important in determining whether this country shall be secure. Every part of our vast productive machine that can serve to produce military supplies must be put to that purpose.

Must Yield to Crisis

The desire to continue ordinary ways of business must yield to the needs of the crisis. Individuals and groups have no right at this time to think or act primarily in terms of their personal interest to the detriment of the general national good.

What we do in the production of fighting instruments needed by ourselves and by the free countries of the world now becomes a measure of our intelligence.

There are those who are too easily discouraged when the news is temporarily unfavorable. Powerful propaganda machines endeavor to spread that discouragement. It is not the tradition of those who love liberty to yield to discouragement. That is not the American tradition. Our country owes its place in history to the fact that the people become more resolute and determined as danger and difficulty increase.

There can be no temporizing with lawlessness or with disregard for the elemental rights of nations and peoples.

Although the task is huge, though time is pressing, and though the struggle may continue for a long time, I am confident that at the end there will come a better day. We are at work not only at the task of insuring our own safety but also at the task of creating ultimate conditions of peace with justice.

We can help to lay a firm foundation for the independence, the security, and the returning prosperity of the members of the family of nations. I have absolute faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of humanity, translated into law and order, by which freedom and justice and security will again prevail.

Can It Be Gasoline Or the Pulchritude?

BERKELEY, Calif., April 25 (AP)—Business has been booming at F. H. Thorn's filling station since April 2.

That was the day Virginia Hodgert, and Virginia Puffer, went to work filling gasoline tanks, cleaning windshields, and checking tires.

The station is located near the University of California campus.

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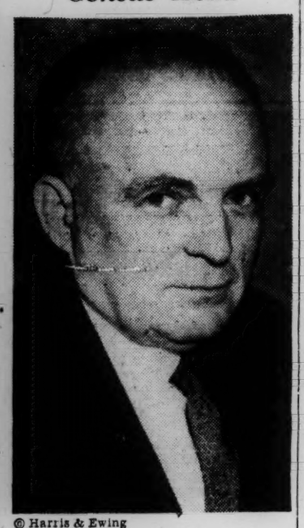
Census Head



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James C. Capt

Who has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Director of the Census. Mr. Capt is now Assistant Director and will succeed William L. Austin as Director.

Zones 'Dangerous to Shipping' Cover Vast New Sea Area

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the Adriatic and Aegean seas, and a large part of the Eastern Mediterranean, were "dangerous to shipping."

The new danger area, with those announced Feb. 20, leaves only each end of the Mediterranean free to shipping—west and north of Sardinia and east of a line from Cape Ghelidonia in Turkey, to Ras-el-Kanais in Egypt.

The size of the new danger areas in the Adriatic and Aegean was estimated unofficially at 500,000 to 600,000 square miles.

The Admiralty statement concerning the new dangerous waters said:

The German and Italian Governments having recently announced the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean Sea and the greater part of the Adriatic are dangerous to shipping, His Majesty's Government gives notice that the limits of the area which they declared dangerous to shipping in the Mediterranean in February, 1941, are extended to the eastward along the coasts of Libya and Egypt from Bengasi to Ras-el-Kanais, thence to a point three miles and 180 degrees off Cape Ghelidonia in Turkey, thence along the limits of Turkish territorial waters to Greek territory, thence along the coasts of Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and Italy to Cape Sta. Maria de Leuca, in Italy, latitude 39 degrees 48 minutes north, longitude 18 degrees 22 minutes east (approximately.)

All waters within this area are dangerous to shipping and any vessels disregarding the terms of this notice will do so at their risk and peril.

Naval circles frankly acknowledged that it would be impossible to mine effectively or "otherwise obstruct" all this vast area of the Mediterranean. They pointed out, however, that the Admiralty freed Britain of responsibility if merchant ships should hit any obstruction Britain had placed in those waters.

Nazi Naval Claims

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today the German Navy has brought into port or confiscated in occupied ports, 872 enemy ships totaling 1,900,000 tons since the war began.

Yesterday and the day before, the High Command also claimed, 71,600 tons of British shipping have been sunk in British and Greek waters, including 30,000 tons by "one warship operating overseas."

This raider was said to have sunk 29,000 tons previously.

The High Command last night said that 89,000 tons of shipping had been sunk in and about Greek waters in the past three days.

It was acknowledged, however, that two ace submarine commanders, Commander Otto Kretschmer—known to the British as the "Wolf of the Atlantic"—and Lieut. Commander Joachim Schepke, had failed to return.

[The British have announced that Commander Schepke has been killed, and Commander Kretschmer taken prisoner.]

The announcement concerning Commander Kretschmer's capture said he had destroyed three "enemy" destroyers—two in his last voyage—and 313,611 tons of shipping since the beginning of the war.

The auxiliary cruisers Laurentic, Patroclus and Forfar were among his victims, the High Command said.

Commmander Schepke had sunk 233,971 tons, the announcement added. By the end of 1940 he had been credited with sinking 40 ships. Both commanders had been decorated with the oak leaves of the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross.

Parts of the crews of the two submarines also were captured, it was said.

The Germans said 27,600 tons of shipping were sunk yesterday and the day before in Greek waters, while three merchantmen totaling 14,0000 tons were sunk from a convoy east of Dundee, Scotland. Another large ship was reported damaged east of Sunderland.

Russia Without War Feels Pressure of World Disquiet

MOSCOW (AP)—Although Soviet Russia has given no surface indications of an early change in its policy of neutrality and preparedness in the present European war, the average Russian is feeling more and more the effects of war.

The cost of black bread, the staple of Russian diet, already has increased 49 to 50 kopeks (a kopek is one-hundredth of a ruble) for a two-pound loaf. Butter has gone up to 25 to 28 rubles a kilogram (a little over two pounds), potatoes 60 to 90 kopeks a kilogram.

Restrictions have been placed on amounts of food in any single purchase, but the supply has improved generally because the 1940 crop was good, the winter comparatively mild, and there were no complications like last winter's war with Finland.

The prices of merchandise have gone up like those of food. Stores where formerly it was necessary to stand in line for hours to buy such articles as clothing now have plenty for all who can bring cash and pay the higher price.

Daily Routine Transformed

With nightly darkness in the West, there are periodic blackouts here in the East; with strict rations in the West, there are loose restrictions on sales in the East; with battles to the West, there are maneuvers and war conditions in the East.

Even the daily routine of Russians has been transformed by the European war.

The change started last June when the six-day, 48-hour week was put into effect, replacing the five-day, 35-hour week. That was labeled plainly in a message to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions as due to "war danger for our country" and intended to "raise defensive and economic power still further in the interests of the people of the U. S. S. R."

A series of campaigns followed—against crime, against being late or absent from work, against political rallies interfering with work.

The current campaign is called the "struggle for cleanliness"—to eliminate dirt and disorder from factories, shops, streets and homes.

The press reports street-cleaning conditions and meetings of janitors, housewives and servants. Factory scrubwomen were guests of honor at one mass meeting.

Longer Hours on Duty

The economic defense drive and increased hours of work meant longer days for the Russian masses.

So theaters which used to open at 7:30 p. m. have moved back their curtain times, first to 8 p. m., now 8:30. The theater season, which started last August with a boom, also has been dampened by an order forbidding trade unions and other organizations to buy tickets with cash from their treasuries for distribution free or at cut-rates to their members.

Audiences dwindled, with a greater proportion of women attending while young men have been serving with the Army.

Since the change in the labor code, the Russian worker, instead of being free every sixth day, has been taking his rest on the traditional Sunday.

Care has been taken, however, to see that Sunday off does not mean an increase in the practice of religion. The Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of worship, but the Communist Party doctrine is athetism, and only elders of the pre-revolutionary generation still attend church.

Few Churches Remain

The press—particularly the newspaper "Godless"—has declared repeatedly that Sunday off was no reason why Russians should go to church.

Moscow, which once was celebrated for its 454 churches, now has only 25 Orthodox and one Roman Catholic Church, two Synagogues and one Mosque still giving service.

Meanwhile although Russia officially is preserving a policy of neutrality in the war, many average Russians are apprehensive over the possibility that they may be called upon to take up arms.

They feel that the Government's program of constant mobilization and military reorganization means that Russia is doing more than mere defense preparedness work.

They hear repeated warnings in speeches, newspaper articles and broadcasts to watch out for "foreign enemies" and "capitalist encirclement" in this "expanding second world imperialist war," and they see evidence of their country's growing concern over war in communiqués referring to the Balkans and Turkey. Lastly many of them remember—particularly the older generation—that they fought in the last war on the side of the Allies.

Tobruk Beats Off Axis Raid; British Claim Dessie Victory

CAIRO, Egypt, April 25 (AP)—Axis attacks on the defenses at Tobruk, Libya, where British troops still are holding out, have been beaten off and 127 Italian and German prisoners captured, the Middle East Command announced today.

British patrols also were said to have taken offensive action in the area around Salum, just over the frontier in Egypt.

British fliers continued bombing and machine-gunning of Axis transport and panzer units in North Africa. A Royal Air Force communiqué said that a considerable number of vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

Aircraft scattered on the landing fields at Derna and Ain el Gazala also were bombed.

Planes Shot Down

Four Axis planes were reported destroyed in Libya over Tobruk, while four others were reported shot down in an air battle by a crack squadron.

Another raid on Malta, April 23, failed to do material damage, the communiqué said.

In Rome the High Command said British planes again raided the western Libyan port of Tripoli during the night, causing some damage.

Meanwhile in Ethiopia more than 700 Italian prisoners were reported taken in operations around Dessie, in which the Italians were said to have suffered severe casualties. Dessie is 150 miles north of Addis Ababa.

Another 112 prisoners were reported captured northwest of Addis Ababa where an Italian column was said to be closely pursued.

Pressure is continuing in the southern sectors of Ethiopia, the communiqué said.

Battle at Dessie

Earlier a Reuters, British news agency, dispatch dated "On the Dessie Road," reported that British South African forces have routed the Italians from mountain barricades before Dessie, Ethiopia, in the fiercest battle of the entire campaign.

The South Africans captured many prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties on the Italians, Reuters said.

The majority of the scattered forces of the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, is in the Dessie area but it is not yet clear whether the Italians hope to rally their shattered forces for another stand before Dessie, the report said.

South African warplanes were said to be swarming over fleeing Italians as they raced through a mountain pass toward Dessie.

Ethiopian patriot troops operating with South Africans have cut the road to the Red Sea port of Assab and also are stopping any Italian retreat into the Danakil Desert to the east.

If the Italians flee along the road to Asmara, they will meet British and Imperial forces pressing southward after the British victory at Cheren, Eritrea.

In the battle before Dessie, the South Africans found the Fascists 6,000 feet up on a mountain pouring a hail of machine-gun bullets and artillery fire at the attackers.

Men from Natal climbed the mountains on the right flank to dislodge the Bersaglieri and other Italian units.

Later troops from Transvaal moved on the left flank and mopped up Italian artillery and observation posts.

For two hours the fight raged—then the Italians fled.

Sweden Replaces Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sweden's merchant shipping loss—95 ships totaling 342,545 tons since the war began—is being replaced rapidly by new construction, according to recent Swedish information reaching here.

Fifty new ships with a total tonnage of 235,000 were launched at Swedish yards in 1940, and 45 ships totaling 190,000 tons already have been delivered. At the beginning of this year another 50 vessels, aggregating about 550,000 tons, were either under construction or contracted for.

At present Sweden has 850,000 tons of shipping or 40 per cent of existing tonnage outside the blockade. Another 1,000,000 tons is inside the Skagérrak barrier. Most of those ships outside the blockade are employed in carrier service including convoy service to Great Britain. Vessels inside the blockade are for the most part coastwise craft or trans-Baltic carriers.

On Jan. 1 this year the number of idle Swedish ships of over 300 tons was 63, making a total tonage of 287,000. This includes the Gripsholm and the Drottningholm of the Swedish American Line, while the Kungsholm still is in the cruise service out of New York.

Though five Swedish ships are allowed by the British to pass monthly through the blockades, there will be no increase in the tonnage outside the barriers. Every ship that enters must either come out or be replaced with another of the same size.

U. S., British Fuel For French Africa

TUNIS, Tunisia, April 25 (AP)—Official sources said today timely arrical of gasoline and oil, permitted to reach French North Africa through the British blockade, would enable the colony to harvest a bumper crop of grain.

The harvest promises to alleviate the food problem of Franse by allowing shipment of wheat, corn and cooking oil, it was said.

Two fuel cargoes have reached the North African colonies of Tunisia and Morocco under a British-French-American agreement permitting France to buy needed fuel and farm machinery in the United States and bring them through the blockade. Under the accord, France pledged not to re-export these supplies.

'Fighting Men's University'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's "Fighting Men's University"—a correspondence course introduced by the Canadian Legion and made available to men in the three war services—has enrolled more than 23,000 students in Canada and overseas since war began, it was announced recently.

The courses receiving support from the Department of National Defense were devised to help men improve their military efficiency, increase their chances for promotion, and at the same time, better fit them for return to civilian life.

British educators and United States authorities have been impressed by the success of the program.

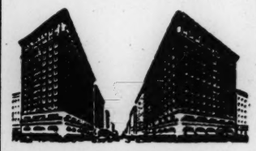
Already the Legion has published more than 20 correspondence courses in various subjects, and has 20 more under way. Subjects covered include mathematics, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, diesel engineering, automotive engineering, practical electricity, radio, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, photography, English, and other languages. Studies in farm management and agriculture are planned.

The courses have helped the war effort, as scores of young men are attaining educational standards necessary for entry in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Others are learning technical work that will make their services more valuable to mechanized units of the Army and Navy.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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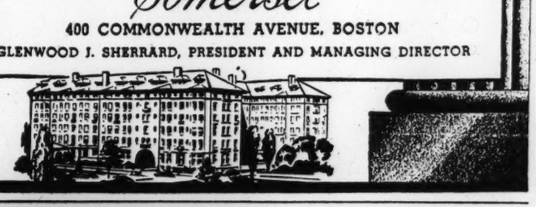

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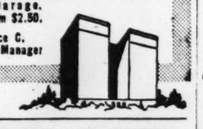

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Screen News in Hollywood and Boston—Radio for the Week End

Elliott Nugent Familiar With Both Stage and Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The trouble was, people couldn't seem to tell which one of the Nugents Elliott was. They got him mixed up with J. C. Nugent, who is his father, and with Eddie Nugent, another actor, who is no relation.

He told me this as we sat on a Paramount stage, where he is directing Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard in the time-honored "Nothing But the Truth."

"A pretty good mystery could have been written," he said, "about 'The Case of the Too Many Nugents.'"

The fact is, he has been rather prominent in his own right for many years now. He starred in "The Poor Nut," on Broadway; he made two notable films for Warner Brothers, "Life Begins" and "The Great Mouthpiece," as many as 10 years ago. He directed "Three Cornered Moon" for B. P. Schulberg, "Professor Beware" for Harold Lloyd, and "Cat and the Canary" for Paramount.

He thinks perhaps the fact that he journeys back and forth between Broadway and Hollywood may have something to do with the reasons why people are always surprised that he has done another good picture or play. He works equally well in either field, and intends to continue this method as long as he can. He thinks Hollywood underestimates what Broadway could do for most of its people.

"They're not conflicting worlds at all," he said. "Actually, one is a help to anyone wanting to work in the other. Broadway today is smaller, but it is still a lot of fun; and there is always something to do there for anyone who wants to work hard enough at it to make it succeed. It is by no means closed to an infusion of ideas from the outside. I think the stage today is fresher and healthier than it has been for a long time.

"But I don't mean that I think Hollywood is falling off, either," he said. "I like them both. I hope they continue to like me."

He is writing a play now which he hopes to see on Broadway in the autumn. He is doing it alone for the present, but hopes James Thurber will be able to join him in the writing a little later.

He thinks the time is approaching when he will give up acting. But it may be that this notion of deserting acting for writing and directing will be confined to the wish. What he really wants to do, he says, is to produce plays for Broadway. He thinks he may try his hand at this before another year has rolled around. Meantime, he has a contract to direct three pictures more for Paramount.

People will have no difficulty recognizing "Nothing But the Truth." It appeared as a novel in 1916. Metro made a silent picture of it in 1920 with Taylor Holmes; and Paramount made it in 1929 with Richard Dix.

Five Films Released

M-G-M announces the release of the following five films in May: "Love Crazy," with William Powell and Myrna Loy; "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day; "A Woman's Face," with Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, and Conrad Veidt; "I'll Wait for You," with Marsha Hunt and Virginia Weidler; and "Billy the Kid," in Technicolor, with Robert Taylor.

Ted Collins and Kate Smith

The radio star, seen here with her partner, will mark her tenth anniversary on CBS tonight; WEEI, 8 p. m.

'The Great Lie'

A collaboration of skills must be credited for infusing a certain persuasiveness into the melodramatic hokum of "The Great Lie," which brings Bette Davis to the Metropolitan. She has the assistance of Edmund Goulding's direction, intelligent and often amusing dialogue by Lenore Coffee, polished photography by Tony Gaudio, and first-rate supporting performances by George Brent, Mary Astor, Lucile Watson, and Hattie McDaniel.

But even with their co-operation, "The Great Lie" is still preposterous. It is based on an old-fashioned novel by Polan Banks and the plot abounds in what were once called "strong situations."

The foundation of the narrative is the triangle. Maggie (Miss Davis) and Sandra (Miss Astor) both love Pete. Maggie is a Southern girl and Sandra is a concert artist who specializes in the Grieg Piano Concerto. When Pete finds out that his brief marriage to Sandra has been nullified by a legal technicality, he marries Maggie, whom he had always loved.

Reformed of his drinking and wild ways, Pete gets a job with the Government, flying in South America. In the course of an expedition, he is given up for lost. Maggie learns that Sandra is going to have Pete's child and she persuades the pianist to let her claim the baby in return for insuring Sandra's security. Pete returns. Sandra threatens to reveal the secret. But Maggie confesses, Sandra relents, and Pete forgives.

Miss Davis plays Maggie with her usual competent style and Mr. Brent acts Pete excellently, displaying quiet reserve and genuine feeling. Miss Astor makes something credible out of as thorough a villainess as the screen has provided for some time. Hattie McDaniel reveals strength and compassion. Lucile Watson distinguishes a small role as Maggie's aunt.

The companion feature is "Knockout," a film about a pugilist, with a cast that includes Arthur Kennedy, Olympe Bradna, and Virginia Field.

George Brent and Dennis Morgan are to be starred by Warners in a special Technicolor production, "Shadows on Their Wings," which deals with the Royal Canadian Air Force. The screen play is being prepared by Norman Reilly Raine with the collaboration of Canadian officers.

Sammie Hill

Of the serial story "Home of the Brave," which is to change from CBS to NBC-Red Network on Monday, WEEI, 5 p. m., E. D. S. T.

'Gone With Wind' Seen by 45,000,000

More than 8,500 engagements of "Gone With the Wind" have been completed, and approximately 3,000 domestic bookings are yet to come during 1941.

More than 45,000,000 persons have seen the film since it was first presented in December, 1939, according to figures recently made public. Total theater receipts for the film to date are in excess of $31,000,000. Approximately 5,000 roadshow engagements were played last year, and thus far in 1941 the picture has been seen in about 3,400 additional theaters at popular prices.

In less than a year and a half, it is said that "Gone With the Wind" has grossed more than twice as much as the second biggest money picture, "The Birth of a Nation," grossed in 20 years.

The picture had a triple premiere in London, playing as a roadshow attraction at the Empire, Palace, and Ritz Theaters. Despite wartime conditions it has now played a total of 62 weeks at these London houses and is still current at the Ritz. A 23-week run at the Gaiety Theater, Manchester, set a record for that British city.

In Sydney, the picture played 36 weeks in one of several first-run engagements. It has set attendance records in South Africa, as well as at Bombay and Calcutta. At the Roxy Theater in Shanghai the picture was credited with a holdover of 43 days. In Buenos Aires one theater, the Ideal, had a run of 16 weeks.

Film Plays and Players

New York

"They Dare Not Love," Columbia's romantic drama, with George Brent, Martha Scott, and Paul Lukas in the cast, will be nationally released on April 30. The action begins in Europe and proceeds to New York via trans-Atlantic steamer. James Whale directed from a screen play by Charles Bennet and Ernest Vajda, based on a story by James Edward Grant. Egon Brecher, Frank Reicher, and Roman Bohnen are among the supporting players.

★ ★ ★

Alice Faye has been assigned to play the leading feminine role in "The Bowery Nightingale."

★ ★ ★

Ian Hunter will appear with Jeanette MacDonald in the new Technicolor re-make of "Smilin' Through."

★ ★ ★

Akim Tamiroff has been signed to appear with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in Edward Small's production of "The Corsican Brothers."

★ ★ ★

An important casting notice has been received from M-G-M with the announcement of four roles for the filming of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' "The Yearling." Spencer Tracy, as previously noted, will play Pa Baxter; Ann Revere will play Ma Baxter; Chill Wills is cast as Buck, and young Jody, is to be portrayed by Gene Eckman, a newcomer from Atlanta, Ga.

★ ★ ★

Eddie Bracken and Betty Hutton will be seen in the leading roles of "We're in the Navy Now," according to an announcement from Paramount.

★ ★ ★

Ronald Reagan is to play the role of Drake McHugh in "King's Row," the screen version of the Henry Bellamann novel. Sam Wood will direct.

★ ★ ★

Orson Welles' production, "Citizen Kane," is to open at the Palace Theater on May 1.

At The Arts

At The Arts gallery, Boston Art Club, there is a group of canvases and water colors by Boston artists. Included are still-lifes, landscapes, and personal portraits.

Among exhibitors are Aldro T. Hibbard, several of whose characteristic landscapes are shown; Lilian Westcott Hale, whose portrait of a little girl in costume is a cheerful contribution; Frank Carson, whose water color is spontaneously painted; Kate Buss, whose still-life is a decorative piece, and John Lavalle, whose water colors of landscapes are among his best.

Stage News

New York

Diana Barrymore, who made her Broadway debut this year in "The Romantic Mr. Dickens," will have a leading role in "The Happy Days," by Zoe Akins, which arrives at Henry Miller's Theater in May.

★ ★ ★

The American Negro Theater will present "Natural Man," a play with music by Theodore Browne, at the 135th Street Library Theater, on Wednesday evening, April 30. Benjamin Zemach directed the production and the settings are by Sanford Engel. The music is being arranged and directed by R. Vereda Pearson. The choregraphy is by Ruth Allerhand. Stanley Greene, Fred O'Neill, Mildred Meakins, Howard Payne, and Vivian Hall are in the cast. This is the company's second production of the season.

Bevin to Talk From England To U. S. Labor

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kate Smith is to celebrate tonight a decade on the air; Ernest Bevin, English labor minister, will be heard in an appeal to American labor: and portions of a rarely-played Haydn oratorio will be heard.

Censorship of war news in American newspapers and methods of preventing inflation are to be discussed in week-end forums.

Reginald Stewart is to inaugurate the summer series of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee is to continue his Latin American music festival, and premieres of new music are among musical items of interest.

Tonight

Kate Smith to celebrate decade an air, with congratulations by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Clarence Francis, President of General Food Corporation, her sponsor. Miss Smith will appear in a drama, "Johnny Appleseed"; also regular program units; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service in British Cabinet, in "An Appeal to American Labor," by recording; MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Story of miniature horses exhibited at San Francisco Fair last summer to be told in "Death Valley Days"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Scenes from Sidney Kingsley's "Dead End," with appearance of some of the original "Dead End" youths, in "Great Moments"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Ellery Queen comedy-mystery, "Do Not Disturb," with Edmund Lowe, in "Playhouse"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Albert, and Joan Leslie to be co-starred in roles from film, "Wagons Roll at Night," circus story, in "Hollywood Premiere"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Saturday

"Spring" and "Summer" sections of Haydn's oratorio, "The Seasons," programmed by Alfred Wallenstein, with soloists, Westminster Choir, and orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 8-9.

Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture and Symphony No. 3, in F major, to be heard in "Masterworks" recorded program; WEEI, 11:15.

Paul Lukas, Hungarian actor, to be guest on panel of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Underseas operations, including a visit to submarine base at New London, Conn., and to submarine building plants there and on Great Lakes to be featured in "Defense for America"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Newspaper executives and Naval officer to discuss problems of war news in United States, in dinner table forum, "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

William Bacher's "Ode to Oklahoma," to trace development, in drama and song, of "Sooner State," in "Chicagoland Hour"; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Tallulah Bankhead to be guest of "Archie," New York restaurateur; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Brahms' Serenade in A, Op. 16, to be played by chamber orchestra in Curtis concert; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Reginald Stewart, Canadian pianist-conductor, to inaugurate summer series of NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts with program of Reznicek's Overture to Donna Diana," Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, and "Triana" and "Fete Dieu à Seville," from Albeniz' "Iberia"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Sunday

Helen Menken, Bert Lytell, Ezra Stone, Helen Hayes, Gertrude Lawrence, Judy Garland, Mayor La Guardia to be among those heard in special British War Relief program, "Young America Wants to Help"; MBS-WAAB, 11:30 a. m.

"Cable from Lisbon," with Edna Ferber and George Kaufman in drama to depict work of Joint Distribution Committee; also Raymond Gram Swing; MBS-WAAB, 1:30.

Ed Sullivan, Broadway and Hollywood commentator, with Will Bradley's Orchestra, to replace Conrad Nagel's drama period; Adele Girard, swing harpist, guest soloist; CBS-WEEI, 6.

"World News Tonight," CBS news roundup, to replace Screen Guild show; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

For second of five festival concerts of Latin-American music, Erno Rapee will feature the North American premiere of Pedro San Juan's Suite, "Liturgia Negra"; also Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol" and Sarasate s "Spanish Dances"; two Joaquin Nin songs, by Edwin Eustis, contralto; NBC-Blue-WNZ, 12:30.

Zoltan Kurthy, first violist of Philharmonic, to conduct premiere of his own "Overture"; also Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, in F, and Brahms' Concerto No. 2, in B flat, Op. 83, with Rudolf Serkin, piano soloist; to be conducted by John Barbirolli; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Dorothy Maynor, Negro soprano, to sing Cimara's "Stornellata Marinara," Delibes' aria, "Ah, Why in These Grand Woods," from "Lakme," Arne's "Lass With the Delicate Air," and two spirituals, in Sunday evening musicale; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Paul Muni to play the role of a totalitarian army captain in Free Company story emphasizing religious freedom in America; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Helen Hayes to play Berkeley's "The Lady with a Lamp," story of Florence Nightngale, in drama hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Leon Henderson of OPM and Senator Robert Taft of Ohio to be among those to discuss "How Can We Prevent Inflation?" in American Forum; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Monday

William Hillman, foreign correspondent, and Raymond Clapper, Washington correspondent, to inaugurate joint comment, "News—Here and Abroad"; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Priscilla Lane, George Brent, and Gail Patrick to play version of film, "Wife, Husband, and Friend," in DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, scheduled to be heard in twice-postponed recital, with Charlie Earnet, saxophonist, soloist; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Madeleine Carroll

To play the role of Margaret Fuller in "Cavalcade" story, "The Heart and the Fountain"; NBC-Red-WNAC, Monday, 7:30 p. m.

Harriet Peacock

Solo flutist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra, to be heard in the Mozart Concerto in D major in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon.

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BOSTON (STAGE)

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth— "Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Little Theater

Sanders Theater— "Great God Brown," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge— Concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Malcolm Holmes, director, Jan LaRue, clarinet, and the Stradivarius quartet as soloists. 8:15.

Dance

Jan Veen Studio Hall—295 Huntington Avenue— Dance program by Mary Starks and the Dance Workshop Group. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Jan Veen Studio Hall—295 Huntington Avenue— Dance program repeated by Mary Starks and the Dance Workshop Group. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Shadows on the Stairs." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts— "Daybreak," Jean Gabin. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please." Anna Neagle. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial— "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore— "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Girls Under 21," Bruce Cabot and Rochelle Hudson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance, 8:30.

Metropolitan— "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum— "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Shadows on the Stairs." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston— "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:10. "The Great Train Robbery," 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "British Men of Lightship '61,'" "Forbidden Passage," "Abroad at Home," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue— "Captain Caution," Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix— "Men of the Light Ship," "First American Revolt," "Deep Sea Expedition," "Bowling," "Hollywood," cartoon and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Public Enemy's Wife," Pat O'Brien. 9:38 a. m., 12:21, 3:04, 5:47, 8:30. "A Man Betrayed." 10:51 a. m., 1:34, 4:17, 7, 9:43.

Tremont— "Stranger on Third Floor," Peter Lorre. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 2:58, 5:50, 8:45. "Down Argentine Way." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Uptown— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Eve," Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 8

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo," L. Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Five Peppers in Trouble." 2. Continuous from 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE —Braintree: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. "The Night Train." 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:50, 5:12, 8:16. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:38, 6:42, 9:46.

Cleveland Circle: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart ad Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Judy Campbell. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Judy Campbell. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flying Wild." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 4, 10. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2. Continuous, 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:40, 9:30. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:08, 8:21. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:54, 6:54, 10:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "You're the One." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 8:24. "Invisible Woman." 1:44, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:23, 8:15. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:53, 6:40, 10:07.

Hyde Park: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "I Was a Spy," Madeleine Carroll and Herbert Marshall. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 1:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 8:15. "Father's Son," John Litel. 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN — Granada: "Convoy," Judy Campbell. 1:50, 5:02, 8:14. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:13, 6:25, 9:37.

Mystic: "Land of Liberty." 1:55, 8. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:40.

Maplewood: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Victory." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:55, 8. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3:05, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2:30, 8:25. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 9:05. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Li'l Abner," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maisie Was a Lady," "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. "Great Train Robbery." **Strand:** "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Land of Liberty," "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Land of Liberty," "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan, Frank Darro, "Earl of Puddlestone," James Gleason. Continuous from 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2. Evenings at 6:15. **Central:** "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 7:45. **Davis Square:** "Great Profile," John Barrymore. "You're Out of Luck." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon and Donald Meek. 2:09, 7:54. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Back Street," Charles Boyer. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Island of Doomed Men." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Strawberry Blonde," Jackie Cooper, Cagney. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. "Petticoat Politics" Continuous from 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:29, 8:04. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2:15, 6:45, 9:48.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 7:45.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 25, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Mary Barber, Army Dietitian, Assures Women Of America That Their Soldiers Eat Well

By Dorothea J. Lewis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Mothers, you don't have to worry. Your soldier boys are getting plenty to eat and the right kind of food, too. We have the expert word of Miss Mary I. Barber, probably America's leading woman dietitian, to that effect.

Miss Barber, President of the American Dietetic Association and Home Economics Director of the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, has been loaned by her company to the Office of Production Management for a few months to assist the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in planning menus. She reports that the United States Army is not only the best fed Army in the world, but that its food is getting better. The Army Cook Book is being revised. The 1935 edition began with the rather irritating sentiment, "Cooking is not difficult. Any person of average intelligence can cook a satisfactory meal, provided he takes an interest and follows a recipe." The new edition will be more accurate, stating, "It takes a person of intelligence to cook." This, Miss Barber believes, is a big step forward.

In reviewing sample Army menus and visiting Army posts, she is trying to see that the food, although kept simple, is varied as much as possible, and that the necessary balance and food values are present, providing about 5,000 calories per man per day.

Over 8,000 Army Messes

"There are more than 8,000 Army messes in the United States," she explained. "Menus are drawn up for 30-day periods by the quartermaster in charge of each camp. Then they are sent in to the Corps Area Headquarters (there are nine) for review, and finally they come in to Washington to the Quartermaster General and to me. To date, I have found few changes to suggest. Occasionally a meal comes along with chile con carne, which is largely beans, and potatoes and rice, all included. Then I recommend that one of the starches be omitted and some leafy or root vegetable be substituted.

"As a matter of fact, soldiers—particularly new soldiers—need a lot of starch as energy builders. Most of the volunteers and selectees are in fairly good physical shape, since they go through strict examinations before being admitted to the Army, but some are underweight and others overweight. Many, being young men, haven't their full growth yet and need bone-building material for the inches they'll add. For almost all of them, going into the Army means a sudden change from a sedentary, easy-going existence to an active, out-of-doors, regular routine. Naturally appetites change too.

"They need lots of meat and get it twice and sometimes three times a day. It's the first time in the lives of some that they have had really enough good food. The American soldier is better fed than 60 per cent of the citizens of the United States, and that's possibly a conservative estimate."

I asked about quantities and purchasing.

Huge Food Bill

"Well, the present Army food bill amounts to approximately $600,000 a day. The average expenditure is just about 42 cents per man per day. Some camps use nine pounds of butter a day for each 100 men. Every man of the million in the Army gets his half pint of fresh milk per day, plus his share of the evaporated milk used in cooking.

"Buying is handled through a number of central purchasing agencies, and is planned to take advantage of seasonal and regional supplies. It is worked out in a manner to prevent shortages or price boosts to consumers—that is, through cleaning out any section's supply of a certain product. It's a mammoth job, but is being very efficiently handled by the Quartermaster Corps, with the advice and assistance of a number of private business and marketing organizations. Fast transportation and good refrigeration, of course, solve many of the problems which were so difficult in other emergency periods. Now, fresh sea food can be shipped to interior camps, where many soldiers meet it as a 'new food.' Incidentally, canned salmon was one of the foods American soldiers got awfully tired of in the World War—they called it 'gold fish.'"

"What are favorite foods today, Miss Barber?"

"Oh, meat first; and all sorts of sweets. French fried potatoes are very popular. One of the prize Sunday menus includes fricasseed chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, peas, cake and ice cream. You'll find that menu in all sections of the country."

The Men Like Beans!

"What about the lowly Army bean—we hear so much about it."

"Lowly, nothing. The men love their beans. In suggesting a sample food pattern for 15 days, I would include baked beans three times, bean soup once, and boiled beans once. You know, beans entered the Army menus early because they were filling and easy to keep and transport. Since then, we've learned more about foods and nutrition and have discovered that the bean is a very satisfying food indeed."

"Do the soldiers eat their spinach, as Mother taught them to do?"

"They do. It's canned spinach, easier to handle than the fresh variety, which requires so many washings in the kitchen sink. The men like canned peas, too. There's quite a bit of canned food in the Army, but we have as many fresh vegetables and fruits as possible."

"You mentioned a military sweet tooth—what kind of sweets?"

"All kinds—ice cream, the national dish, and pie. Army pies aren't baked in round pie plates and cut into nice, small, triangular wedges. They're baked in great rectangular pans about three feet long, and cut into big squares."

"Are there any brand new foods?"

"No, I don't believe so. Packers in this country are preparing boned beef and other meats now in 50-pound pieces, which may some day find their way into Army provisions. But foods stay pretty much the same. It's the cooking and the preparing that improve. In our 1941 Army, kitchen police is no longer a disciplinary assignment. We have much more adequate kitchen equipment than in the past, including electrical potato peelers. The Army wants its men to spend their time in training, not in peeling spuds."

Few Complaints

"Are there any complaints about foods coming in, Miss Barber?"

"None that I know of, except some from Southerners who have been sent to Northern camps and don't get their hominy grits. They feel pretty bitter about that. A few soldiers stationed in Eastern Shore camps in Maryland are meeting fried oysters for the first time, but seem to take to them enthusiastically. There's a shortage of good cooks now, natural in the face of the great Army expansion, but men are being trained in the Cooks' and Bakers' School in each corps area and in several sub-schools.

"Food is very important to the individual soldier and to the Army as a whole, you know. The old saying, 'An Army travels on its stomach,' was recognized early in our history. The Subsistence or Food Division of the Army was established the day after George Washington took office as Commanding General of the Colonial Army.

"In those days, there were only six items of food—beef, flour, peas, milk, rice, and spruce beer—included in the American soldier's basic ration. Moreover, these were handed out to him uncooked and he had to prepare them himself over the glowing embers of the campfire. By the Civil War period, there were nine items, including beans, when there were any rations at all. Much of this time, the soldier had to live by foraging upon the surrounding country. It was easier to get his milk that way anyhow, right from someone's obliging cow, than to keep it fresh in those unrefrigerated days.

"The Spanish American war in 1898 added potatoes and cut out the unpopular hardtack. The World War ration boomed to 17 food items, including prunes, and overseas soldiers got a bonus of a half pound of candy every 10 days. The Army's food bill for 1917 and 1918, alone, totaled $727,092,430.44, representing more than three and three-quarter billion pounds of various foods consumed.

"Today's ration has more than doubled that of 1918 in the number of items, and includes eggs, fresh vegetables, and fruits. It even states specifically that our soldiers are to get turkey on Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Plenty of 'Seconds'

"By this time, Miss Barber, I am starving. If I were a soldier and as hungry as I am now, could I get a second helping?" I asked.

"You certainly could," she assured me with a smile. "You'd just sit still and hold your plate up and around would come a soldier on mess duty to fill it again. They can't always get seconds on desserts, but on everything else, yes."

"What about snacks between meals?"

"You are hungry, aren't you?" she laughed. "Well, if a soldier wants more than the heavy morning breakfast, and dinner in the middle of the day, and hot supper in the evening, he has to buy his snacks at the commissary. Chocolate bars enjoy a perpetual boom there.

"I've reviewed menus for many corps areas and I've visited a number of camps," she said in conclusion. "There's a difference in cooks, of course, but you can certainly tell Army mothers, sisters, and sweethearts not to worry about their boys' three squares. They're big, and balanced, and tasty."

Miss Mary I. Barber, loaned to the United States Government as Army food consultant, is an old hand at emergency and military food problems. During the first World War, she helped tell American women how to conserve food. For some 10 years she has worked with the Army at cooking schools, and has planned menus with mess sergeants. When the Civilian Conservation Corps was organized, she assisted the men in charge of camp food. She is a native of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Drexel Institute and Columbia University.

Flower Arrangement at Old Williamsburg Is In Deft Hands of Mrs. Louise Fisher

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is doubtful if one could walk through the many rooms in the Restoration at Colonial Williamsburg without noticing the beautifully arranged flowers, always fitting, never too insistent, which give the interiors a "lived in" look.

"It looks as though the people who lived here long ago might have picked those flowers and placed them on that table," was the casual remark made by one member of a group who recently visited the Restoration.

The speaker may not have been fully aware of the understanding or the loving thought that went into the flower composition he was admiring, but he was conscious of its fitness. First of all, the material was correct; it might have been found in Williamsburg two centuries ago. One hears many comments on the flower arrangements throughout the different buildings. "That's beautiful, I never thought of doing such a thing as that. When I get home, I'm going to try it." And this—from one of the male members of a group—was a much appreciated bit of approbation, "Somebody must like to make those bokays. Nice job. Make the place look as if folks lived here." A real tribute, that! Although the favorable comments from well-informed, arrangement-conscious visitors are appreciated, the praise, naively expressed perhaps, of visitors whose feelings are those of pure pleasure, free from analysis, is most satisfying.

It is to Louise B. Fisher that this praise is due. Mrs. Fisher, who is the wife of Professor J. R. Fisher of William and Mary College, was formerly a hostess at the Raleigh Tavern, which, she found, furnished many delightful backgrounds for flower arrangements. Her work, done with inherent skill and fine understanding, drew forth much favorable comment, and it was not long before Mrs. Fisher was asked to assume charge of all the flower arranging in the several rooms in the Restoration.

The work of arranging the flowers, which includes doing research and overseeing accounts, leaves Mrs. Fisher with little unoccupied time. One assistant helps with the cutting of flowers, while another helps with some of the arrangements, and an attendant with a station wagon takes care of the necessary errands.

From March 15 to November 15 is the fresh flower season, and Mrs. Fisher's busiest time. She begins her work at the palace at 6:30 a. m. in order that this building may be ready for the nine o'clock opening. Her assistant does the arranging in the Wythe House, and when through, joins Mrs. Fisher at the Raleigh Tavern. The flowers are in place here about 11 a. m., and the containers for the Travis House, having been brought to the Raleigh Tavern for preparation, are in place by noon.

All flowers are gone over daily and changed if required. Occasionally a bouquet lasts two or three days. It has been found best, in making large arrangements, to add such flowers as poppies and day lilies last, in order that they may be easily replaced. Their one day of blooming makes it necessary to change them daily.

Careful Study Made

Due largely to Mrs. Fisher's initiative, the Restoration has given much time to the study of 18th century flower arrangement. A card record is kept, showing the authentic use for each flower. Among the sources of inspiration and study are the Robert Furber flower prints of the early 1700's. A set of these may be seen on the staircase walls of the George Wythe House. They show a flower arrangement for each month of the year, and a key to the flowers used.

Mrs. Fisher has also made a list of flowers used in colonial gardens, and their manner of cultivation. A cutting garden for the propagation of these flowers now furnishes many of the blossoms used in the buildings, with the result that the garden has become nationally famous.

The flower "pictures"—for that is what they are—prove so lovely that one has to look a second time to see what type of container has been chosen for the arrangement. For it is the flowers that one sees first, though the fine old pieces of 18th century pottery and metals are given their rightful share in the setting.

The containers are nearly all old ones, and include vases and bowls of china, pottery, brass, and alabaster. The few modern reproductions of Old English pieces are teardrop vases and goblets of glass. An interesting pair of "bricks" found in England is used for daffodils, hyacinths, and other small flowers. Each of these containers has a three-inch oval opening in the center, while the remaining space is perforated with smaller openings, each of which holds one flower. For potted plants, there are jardinières of Wedgwood creamware, Lowestoft, and Delft. One also sees rare Delft "posy" holders, with five to nine fingers.

Flower Holders Carefully Chosen

Flowers and containers are selected with the color scheme of each room well in mind. Against a grayed, blue-green background, for instance, we find an arrangement containing pink, rose, and coppery tones. In another room, with dark walnut paneling, there are glowing yellows, orange, and tawny reds, with bronze green foliage added for complement.

Sometimes the flowers are placed on a table, sometimes on the broad sill of a recessed window, on the mantel-piece, or "chimney" as it was called, and often before the fireplace. Mrs. Fisher tells us that in the old days flowers were often placed before the fireplace, the assumption being that when flowers were in bloom, the weather did not necessitate a fire on the hearth.

With the coming of November, chrysanthemums, then the only flower in bloom out of doors, are combined with autumn leaves to give colorful effects. During the winter months, decoration is achieved with greens from the woods, dried flower and seed pod arrangements, and potted plants.

A wallpaper manufacturer, appreciating the beauty of Mrs. Fisher's dried floral bouquets, utilized three of them as wallpaper designs.

March brings the first early-flowering bulbs. Daffodils lead the procession, which becomes a colorful pageant when summer arrives.

In Her Own Home

A visit to Mrs. Fisher's charming home early last October proved that it is no "shoemaker's child," for her love and appreciation for flowers was abundantly evident in her own living room. An outstanding arrangement was one composed of the humble and often despised seed sprays of the dock weed. In a brown pottery container of ancient make, it was a thing of beauty.

Mrs. Fisher has given many talks to garden clubs in the South and East. Colored slides of her arrangements and of the gardens are used to illustrate her lectures.

We may attribute the success of Mrs. Fisher's work to natural aptitude, to a feeling for color and design. But whatever the analysis of her work with flowers, we agree to one decision—it belongs!

Visitors to the Restoration at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, are enthusiastic over the beautifully arranged flowers they find in the various rooms. Mrs. Louise B. Fisher is the one responsible for them. She is shown here with one of her bouquets. Due largely to Mrs. Fisher's initiative, the Restoration has given much time to the study of 18th-century flower arrangement. A card record is kept, showing the authentic use for each flower. Among the sources of inspiration and study are the Robert Furber flower prints of the early 1700's. A set may be seen on the staircase walls of the George Wythe House.

How to Live With Your Dogs And Really Enjoy It

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So much has been written about dogs for dog-lovers that it seems to me high time that someone espoused the cause of that minority group, the dog-tolerators.

Mind you, I do not dislike dogs. I think they are fine—in their places. But I also understand the viewpoint of that large group of individuals who, never having lived under the same roof with a dog, find it a little difficult to accustom themselves to the ministrations of a beloved pet when visiting in the home of friends.

I know how it is to be greeted, upon ringing my friend's doorbell, with such a blast of ear-splitting yelps, that you wonder first if you have come to the wrong house, second if you have come on the wrong day, then if perhaps you are too early, and finally, if that vicious-sounding creature within will not tear you to bits the moment you enter.

Comes Bounding at You

Just as you are about to retreat in dismay, the door is opened and a bounding ball of fur flies at you, nipping at your coat and barking madly all the while. You manage to pull yourself together enough to enter with a weak greeting for your hostess. Then the barking ceases while you go to remove your hat and coat, and the episode seems closed.

You enter the living room with restored confidence and begin to take a seat.

"Oops!" cries someone, and you nearly lose your balance changing in mid-air from a sitting-down to a standing-up motion.

"That's the dog's chair," explains your hostess. "He just took a fancy to it, and growls when anyone goes near it."

Sure enough, there in the chair with teeth bared at you is the creature defending his right to the most comfortable seat in the room. You sigh thankfully at having so narrowly escaped offending the animal and find another chair.

But there must have been some mistake. You must have selected his chair after all, for suddenly with a bound he leaps out of his place and up into your lap, his tail brushing your face and his claws digging into your knees.

You Pat the Beast

You try not to look appalled at the situation, but somehow you have failed, for your hostess cries out in that superior tone dog-lovers use, "Down, Fido! Our guest doesn't like little dogs."

"Oh, he's all right," you manage, patting the beast gingerly on the head.

The dog thereupon settles down beside you in the chair, squeezing himself in and spreading out till he feels quite comfortable, after you have wedged over to one corner as tightly as you can. The occasion then calls forth a long series of tales about the cleverness of Fido—who, self-conscious in the knowledge that he is the center of so much attention, takes to lapping your hands vigorously, leaving them sticky and unpleasant.

Presently refreshments are carried in, and Fido in his enthusiasm jumps out of the chair, tearing your stocking en route. While you are eating, he sits before you and with drooling chops follows each bite from the plate to your mouth until you feel ashamed of yourself for eating while the poor dog is starving. Unable to bear the sight of such hunger, you finally ask if you may give him a tid-bit. Your hostess is delighted, sure that her pet has won you over.

After the Ordeal

"Fido is such a beggar," she laughs. "He's already eaten twice as much as he should in one day."

When you have safely reached home after this ordeal, and with considerable brushing have removed the last of Fido's hairs from your favorite gown, you fervently hope you may never be called upon to share your home with a dog.

It is to such as you that I wish to offer encouragement. It is possible to live with a dog and like it. But it takes a firm stand in training the dog.

When I married, my husband brought with him a small red cocker spaniel with very winning ways—so winning, in fact, that her slightest fancy had been law.

But when she took up her home with us, I maintained that as a member of our small apartment household she had her right place, and so did my husband and I. She was provided with dog baskets stuffed with comfy pillows in both living room and bedroom, but under no condition was she allowed to get onto any chair or bed—(1) because brushing furniture free of dog hairs would add considerably to the weekly cleaning; (2) because there were few enough chairs for us humans; and (3) because it would prevent her from jumping into the laps of guests.

I would not allow myself or the dog to be limited by the old fable that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks," and in a very short time she was so completely broken of the habit she had had since puppyhood of monopolizing chairs and beds that she even refused when our guests invited her to share their chairs.

Fed Only in the Kitchen

Our spaniel is never fed anything now except in the kitchen, and so, instead of having to watch every mouthful we take with the thought that the next one may be for her, she can lie calmly in a corner until we have finished eating. Then she romps out into the kitchen for her allotted morsel.

The one thing we have had difficulty with is her barking at the doorbell. Try as she will to restrain her barks, they seem to gurgle up inside her, issuing forth in a half-choked growl and finally irrepressibly breaking into a full bark. Something about a doorbell seems to affect a city dog the way rolling wheels entice a country dog.

If we cannot stop her barking, we can at least arrange things so that she does not fly out unexpectedly at our guests the moment our door is opened. We have tried various schemes, sending her down the hall to meet a visitor instead of keeping her inside the closed door in suspense after the guest has been announced, or else luring her into another room with a tidbit until the visitor has safely entered and gotten his bearings.

But she is a good little dog, for all her excitableness, and tries very hard, as most dogs do, to be obedient, and because of this, as well as her lovable ways, she has transformed me in short order from a dog-tolerator to a dog-lover.

Your New Outfit—A Portrait Or Caricature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman and her clothes! What worlds of charm or chagrin. So easily mistakes, or masterpieces. Which are you spinning in your thoughts for this new and exciting young spring?

Of course you can venture forth and be sold clothes that are no part of you. All of us have done so at times. But it's always a pity. And it's not necessary in these days.

We all know that the only dependable way to find the clothes that best express our tastes and needs is to discover what our tastes and needs really are. Ask yourself—am I an outdoor, or an indoor sport—or no sport at all? Am I glamorous and sophisticated, or downright, forthright, and direct? Do clear colors intrigue me, or do I prefer pastels? Am I Puritanical and precise, or whimsical and gay? If you are a guileless, gentle person, why smother this graceful quality in mannish paraphernalia? If you are showy as a big sunflower, or brittle as an icicle, select clothes that will portray these qualities. Wear things to reveal what's you—never to conceal it.

There are clothes to be had this 1941 season that cater to your slightest whim. Take your pick! But be sure you pick something that suits your type—that interprets you!

If Winter Comes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This year I shall not sing
of Spring!
Shall not use words like burgeoning,
or thrush,
or catkins, lush.
I shall not write a sonnet
anent the annual bonnet;
nor pen an ode
to spotted toad.
And though my "garden is a lovesome thing"
in Spring,
I shall not sing
of violet,
or mignonette.
There will be other springs,
but this year I shall write of things
not whimsical or gay.
I shall keep pace today,
muting my tune,
my rhyme and rune
to sadder lay,—
totalitarianism, doom!
Thus did I speak,
last week.
Today—
I saw a cherry tree in bloom!

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The Home Forum

Thinking to Look Up

It was a mild afternoon in April, the air still and the sky gray and misty. I was strolling along a country road and had just passed a farmyard when I began to notice a vague sound. At first I took it to be chickens in the barn. But, as I left the farm behind, the sound persisted. I stopped and looked over toward the woods. Could it be crows talking among the trees? Or dogs barking far-off on the hill?

I went on with my walk, but hadn't gone more than a few rods when I stopped again. The sound was growing louder. I looked up. There they were, flying low and nearly overhead—wild geese. They seemed to be looking for a landing-place. They were not flying in one great V, but in several smaller V's, and their formation kept shifting. I watched them till they blurred into the gray sky.

Why hadn't I looked up sooner? Why hadn't I been thinking of wild geese?

* * *

Most of the interesting things that have happened over my head I must have missed. The few times that I have looked up and been rewarded are an index of the many times I haven't thought to look up at all. It is so much easier, anatomically, to watch the earth round us than it is to watch the sky.

The most remarkable bird performance I can remember kept me looking up—higher and higher up—for ten to fifteen minutes. It took that long for a hawk to get away from a flock of pursuing crows.

* * *

At first we didn't see the hawk. We wondered why the crows were making such a commotion. When we first heard and saw them, they were not far above the ground. Then we saw that in the center of the tangle was a different bird, longer and with sharper wings. It was he that was flying round and round and the crows after him. Why didn't he fly away and be done with them? It was several minutes before we understood. He was going up. His escape was upward.

We could not see him rise. His spiral was too gradual. Only we saw that he was higher than he had been. The cries of the crows came fainter, fainter.

We watched those birds as you might watch the working out of a mathematical problem whose end is both clear and mysterious. It was all so simple—and so strange.

* * *

After a time, one crow dropped off. Then another, and another. Now only two were left and they were getting tired. For a moment one last crow pursues the hawk before he too gives up.

The hawk is now one. He is too high for any interference. He has the sky to himself. He does not seem tired. Deliberately, almost lazily, he drifts away to westward and is lost to view.

The sky is the perfect background for drama. It is the bare stage with nothing to detract attention from the players and the play. Even a trivial thing becomes exciting against that great backdrop. I have watched a single seed-fluff (milkweed, maybe, or dandelion) cruise over a hillside pasture, its silver-white filaments gleaming in the sunlight, and nothing else to be seen in all the wide blue sky.

* * *

In that same pasture is a great oak that will always be for me a marked tree, because of something that happened above it last November. It stands on a rather steep slope, not far from the road. As I was picking my way among the rocks and junipers, a sudden rattling noise made me glance down the road expecting to see an old automobile jouncing over the rough surface. But no automobile was in sight. I looked overhead and saw that, in an otherwise calm atmosphere, a little freak whirlwind had caught up a multitude of oak leaves—either from the tree or from the ground—and was whirling them higher and higher. They were large and brittle enough to make quite a racket as they clashed together. They poured up into the sunshine like a bronze fountain.

A few moments later, I happened to look up again. The leaves had dispersed, but were still sailing about in the air. They soared and dipped so much like birds that it was impossible not to feel them as birds. As they turned over and over, they caught and reflected the light as wings would do.

I waited for them to come down, but they didn't come. Not a single one that I could see. All the while they were playing about in the air they were also going up, and the last I saw of them they were still going up.

ROBERT FRANCIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © John H. Ahern, F.R.P.S., London

"BALANCE": *Exhibited at the London Salon of Photography, 1938*

HIGH UP IN THE WIND, outlined against white summer clouds that swirled around his head, the dark figure perched on the narrow rim of the thirty-foot concrete cylinder like some odd character from a fairy tale. How he had arrived there was a mystery, unless some means had been provided within the cylinder itself up which to climb and from which to emerge dramatically into the open. How he managed to maintain his balance on those few inches was equally mysterious, yet he worked vigorously. There was a hole up there, a hole that had to be chipped, and nothing else apparently mattered.

Three great cylinders grouped together at the mouth of a Scotch harbor, a brilliant sun catching the upright shafts and encircling them with strong shadows, an arm swinging rhythmically up and down, above all, the perfect balance displayed, these were the ingredients chosen by the artist for the picture that was exhibited in the 1938 London Salon of Photography.

All Garden Scent

IN ENGLAND I have seen more than one scented garden. These were usually very charming and well carried out, a square or rectangular enclosure bound about with sweet-leaved briers, or a hedge of Box or Yew. Paved paths, the joints of which bulged with Thymes and low-growing Mints, separated the little beds in which grew all manner of plants with sweet-scented flowers or leaves. And there was always a comfortable seat, for the English plan to sit and enjoy their gardens; they are seldom merely for interest or display. And a fragrant garden especially invites the sitter. One might quite happily make a gathering of fragrant plants on either side of a winding path. Here would be space for great bushes of Magnolias, Honeysuckles, Lilacs, Mock Oranges, bush Roses, all manner of sweet-scented herbaceous plants and annuals; and along the verges broad patches of low-growing things, sweet Violets, Mignonette, Lily-of-the-Valley, Cowslips, Sweet Woodruff, with Clematis scrambling into the trees and other climbers supported on posts.

But interesting as collections always are to the collector and to those of like mind, it is more generally satisfactory to grow the sweet-scented plants throughout the garden, as many as may be found room for, a precious leaven for the whole, and with special attention paid to those with sweet smelling leaves, for these are delightful for use in making nosegays.—From "The Fragrant Path," by LOUISE BEEBE WILDER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Insular

There is always sound of breakers in her ears,
Sand underfoot,
Seaweed and reot
Tangling an instep, and behind a heel
The rounded feel
Of a conch-shell, lift of wind, lift of water
For her, who has been bred an island
daughter;
Late afternoon
The lap and rune
Of slow tide running on a pebbled beach;
Beyond her reach
Prow, keel, sail
Nosing a gale;
For her
There is the impetus, the stir.
The sound of combers following
Gray brush of breast, wing
From gull and tern;
Deep fog astern—
And always white of foam
Circling her island home.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Sibelius as a Living Classic in Music

IT IS HEARTENING to the admirers of Sibelius to reflect that a great and simple artist, in the rich maturity of his days (the world of music observed his seventieth birthday on December 8, 1935), may look back upon his remarkable career with the consciousness that he has invited no meretricious nor sensational publicity; that, without self-seeking or self-promotion, he has come at last so magnificently into his own. In the presence of his art, we know that we confront the image of one who is, as we believe, the most independent and detached of living composers, one who stands aside from the contemporary tonal pageant, watching gravely, as from a distance, its evolutions and its shows, content to produce in quiet and seclusion, the loftiest music of our time.

He has issued no coin that is not stamped with his own image. Yet this originality is so seemingly spontaneous, it is achieved by such apparently simple and economical means, that one looks in vain for the secret of its power and distinction. One of his commentators has spoken of his ability to transform and individualize thematic material. And in this respect, as in others, Sibelius is akin to Beethoven. Perhaps the most remarkable of his gifts is this power of revealing a fresh and unsuspected significance in tonal combinations as familiar and accustomed as the morning light—and as mysterious and wonderful. He has always in varying degree, possessed this power of transforming musical substance into something new and strange. . . . One salutes him as a creator who in his own lifetime has become a classic.—From "Toscanini and Great Music," by LAWRENCE GILMAN. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

Aids in Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DESIRE FOR ability to think good and useful thoughts, and to avoid thoughts that are useless and evil, is certainly legitimate. To gain this ability, many have tried to use various mental systems which are characterized by exercise of the human will. Such reliance upon will power has not proved successful. In spite of conscientious effort, evil thoughts seem to recur until we may say, in the words of St. Paul (Romans 7:19), "The good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do."

Our Master, Christ Jesus, stressed the necessity for righteous thought and speech. He said (Matthew 15:18-20): "Those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man. For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, . . . these are the things which defile a man."

Christian Science shows us why there is so often failure in the endeavor to think rightly. It is because evil thinking is reputed to come from the same source as right thinking. Christian Science reveals that there is only one Mind, and this Mind is God, good. Hence it is seen that only good thoughts have a real origin or source. Consequently, evil thinking originates in mortal so-called mind and does not come from God.

Because of the wrong thinking of the ages, it may not seem easy at first for one to shut out wrong thoughts, even though he admits that they are powerless. However, Mary Baker Eddy has given a positive rule for right thinking. On page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" she writes: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full." To follow this rule may seem difficult, but as it is adhered to in some measure by acknowledging God to be the only Mind, evil thoughts become less persistent in their intrusion into our consciousness.

A little girl who was a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School, upon coming home one Sunday, suddenly became ill. She was put to bed with the assurance that help in Christian Science would be given her. Her mother went to another room, expecting to call a practitioner for aid, but was detained a few moments. As she was about to telephone, the child came and stood by her side. She was perfectly normal. The mother, surprised at the suddenness of the recovery, asked, "What did you do?" The child replied, "I just kept saying error can't get in." Thus she applied what she had learned of Christian Science. Regardless of age or experience, the right thought came to her aid when she sought to demonstrate the truths of Christian Science, and by its utilization, doubting, wrong thoughts were shut out with the understanding that error could not enter her consciousness. Her positive stand for the truth resulted in healing.

Anyone who so desires, can begin to fill his consciousness with good, guided by the specific aids given in Christian Science. One of these aids is found in the daily study of the Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. These sermons contain correlative passages from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. This study is of untold benefit in filling one's consciousness with health-giving thoughts. The church services, including the Wednesday evening testimony meetings, and the Christian Science lectures given by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, also help to fill our consciousness with what is good and true.

As we pursue the daily study of the Lesson-Sermons and avail ourselves of the aids so lovingly and wisely given in Mrs. Eddy's writings, there is a lessening of desire to take into our mental homes thoughts which are harmful. Increasingly we gain the ability to shut them out. Forms of entertainment which tend to be a source of erroneous thinking and speaking become less alluring, and there is a growing desire upon the part of the student to align himself with good.

Daily, as his thinking becomes purer, he finds increased harmony manifesting itself in his environment. Discordant experiences lessen; disease, worry, fear, and lack begin to lose their hold, and health, joy, confidence, and abundance appear in their stead. Thus Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 261 of Science and Health is proved true: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Finnish]

From a City Viaduct

The pale pure candle-flame of pear
Shines far below me, and the air
Is clarified of dust and dirt,
And purged of squalor's ugly hurt.
Revere the man of long-dead name
Who thought to light that healing flame!
A troubled city's weary toil
Is mitigated, since that soil
Was loved enough to lift through gloom
A dozen fruit trees' lambent bloom.

BARBARA OVERTON

OIKEIN AJATTELEMISEN APUJA

Tällä sivulla ilmestyvän Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevän artikkelin suomenkielinen käännös

HALU OSATA viljellä hyviä ja hyödyllisiä ajatuksia, ja välttää ajatuksia, jotka ovat hyödyttömiä ja pahoja, on varmasti oikeutettu. Saavuttaakseen tämän taidon ovat monet koettaneet käyttää erityisiä henkisiä menettelytapoja, joille on ominaista inhimillisen tahdon käyttäminen. Sellainen tahdonvoimaan luottaminen ei ole osoittautunut onnistuneeksi. Tunnontarkasta yrityksestä huolimatta, pahat ajatukset näyttävät toistuvan kunnes voimme sanoa apostoli Paavalin sanoin (Room. 7:19): »Sillä hyvää, jota tahdon, minä en tee, vaan pahaa, jota en tahdo, sitä harjoitan.»

Mestarimme, Kristus Jeesus, painosti hurskaan ajattelemisen ja puheen tarpeellisuutta. Hän sanoi (Matt. 15:18-20): »Mutta mikä käy suusta ulos, se tulee sydämestä, ja se saastuttaa ihmisen. Sillä sydämestä lähtee pahoja ajatuksia. . . . Nämä ne saastuttavat ihmisen.»

Kristillinen Tiede osoittaa meille miksi niin usein epäonnistutaan yrityksessä ajatella oikein. Syy on siinä että oletetaan pahan ajattelun johtuvan samasta lähteestä kuin oikean ajattelun. Kristillinen Tiede tuo ilmi että on ainoastaan yksi Mieli, ja että tämä Mieli on Jumala, hyvä. Siis nähdään että yksinomaan hyvillä ajatuksilla on todellinen alkuperä eli lähde. Näinollen saa paha ajattelu alkunsa kuolevaisesta, n.k. mielestä, eikä johdu Jumalasta.

Vuosikausien väärän ajattelun takia ei voi ensimmältä näyttää helpolta sulkea pois väärät ajatukset, vaikka myöntäisikin että ne ovat tehottomia. Kumminkin on Mary Baker Eddy antanut positiivisen säännön oikein ajattelemiseen. Sivulla 210, kirjassaan *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* hän kirjoittaa: »Rakkaat Kristilliset Tieteilijät, pitäkää mielenne niin täynnä Totuutta ja Rakkautta, että synti, sairaus, ja kuolema eivät voi sinne tunkeutua. On selvä että mitään ei voida lisätä mieleen, joka on jo täynnä.» Voi näyttää vaikealta seurata tätä sääntöä, vaan sitä mukaa kuin sitä jossain määrin noudatetaan tunnustamalla Jumalan olevan ainoan Mielen, tunkeutuvat pahat ajatukset harvemmin tietoisuuteemme.

Eräs tyttönen, joka kävi Kristillisen Tieteen sunnuntaikoulua, saavuttuaan kotia eräänä sunnuntaina, tuli yht'äkkiä sairaaksi. Hänet pantiin vuoteeseen vakuutuksella että Kristillisen Tieteen tarjoamaa apua annettaisiin hänelle. Hänen äitinsä meni toiseen huoneeseen aikomuksella soittaa puhelimitse harjoittajalle saadakseen apua, vaan hän tuli muutamaksi hetkeksi viivytetyksi. Juuri kun hän oli soittamaisillaan, astui lapsi sisään ja pysähtyi hänen viereensä. Hän oli täydellisesti normaali. Äiti, yllätettynä äkillisestä parantumisesta, kysyi, »Mitä sinä teit?» Lapsi vastasi, »Minä vaan sanoin toistamiseen että virhe ei pääse sisälle.» Täten hän pani täytäntöön mitä hän oli oppinut Kristillisestä Tieteestä. Huolimatta iästä tai kokemuksesta oli oikea ajatus tullut hänen avukseen kun hän koetti osoittaa Kristillisen Tieteen totuuksia, ja käyttämällä sitä suljettiin pois epäilevät, väärät ajatukset, ymmärtämällä että virhe ei voinut tunkeutua hänen tietoisuuteensa. Hänen positiivinen totuuden puolustamisensa sai aikaan parantumisen.

Ken niin haluaa, voi alkaa täyttämään tietoisuuttaan hyvällä, oppaanaan määrätyt avut, joita Kristillinen Tiede tarjoaa. Yksi näitä apuja löytyy Christian Science Quarterly-julkaisun Läksy-Saarnojen jokapäiväisessä tutkimisessa. Nämä saarnat käsittävät toisiinsa liittyviä otteita Raamatusta ja Kristillisen Tieteen oppikirjasta *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, jonka tekijä on Mrs. Eddy. Tämä tutkielma on sanomattomasta hyödystä täyttämään tietoisuuden terveyttä-tarjoavilla ajatuksilla. Kirkko jumalanpalvelukset, niihin luettuina keskiviikko-iltaiset todistuskokoukset ja Kristillisen Tieteen luentotilaisuudet, joita Emäkirkon, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bostonissa, Massachusettsissa sijaitseva Luentojohtokunta järjestää ovat myöskin apuna täyttämään tietoisuutemme hyvällä ja totuudella.

Sitä mukaa kun harjoitamme Läksy-Saarnojen jokapäiväistä tutkimista ja käytämme hyväksemme apuja, joita Mrs. Eddyn kirjoitukset niin hellästi ja viisaasti tarjoavat, vähenee halu vastaanottaa henkiseen kotiimme ajatuksia, jotka ovat haitallisia. Aina enenevässä määrässä saavutamme taidon sulkea ne itsemme ulkopuolelle. Nautintomuodot, joilla on taipumus saada aikaan väärinajattelua ja -puhelua käyvät vähemmän houkutteleviksi ja opiskelijan taholta kasvaa halu liittyä hyvään.

Päivittäin, sitä mukaa kun hänen ajattelunsa käy puhtaammaksi huomaa hän lisääntyvää sopusointua esiintyvän hänen ympäristössään. Epäsointuisat kokemukset vähenevät; sairaus, huolet, pelko ja puute alkavat hellittää otteensa ja terveys, ilo, varmuus ja yltäkylläisyys ilmestyvät niiden tilalle. Täten osoittautuu todeksi Mrs. Eddyn lausunto sivulla 261 kirjassaan *Science and Health:* »Pidä ajatus lujasti kiinni pysyväisessä, hyvässä, ja totuudessa ja sinä tuot nämä kokemuspiiriisi siinä määrin kuin ne hallitsevat sinun ajatuksiasi.»

Tietoja suomenkielisestä Kristillistä Tiedetta käsittelevästä kirjallisuudesta on saatavina osoitteella The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Cable

That English day turned out to be
A woven cable under the sea,
Thin as seaweed, strong as tide,
Making the waters not so wide.

Years ago in another spring
We heard a rising skylark sing.
We turned our cycles into lanes
Washed warm and sweet with April rains.

The miles went on across the Weald
With sheep blown over a downland field,
And "Teas with Hovis" said the door
Of a cottage we found at half-past four.

The island was small and far away,
The day no longer than any day,
Slight and fleeting, yet to me
A deep-laid cable under the sea.

ELIZABETH BRIDGMAN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1941

Defense Needs Draw Women To Factories

State reports indicate an increasing number are being absorbed by the industries.

Women are being newly drawn into Massachusetts industry in sufficient number by the needs of the defense program to indicate a definite trend of women toward factory gates, it was reported today by State authorities.

This current of women into manufacturing has developed within the past two months, on the basis of reports coming into the State Division of Unemployment Compensation. The Division operates the State Employment Service.

If the present rate of plant production increases, industry will obviously absorb more women workers, commented an official of the Division.

All Resources

"The Office of Production Management expects defense contractors to utilize all available local labor resources regardless of race, color or sex," Wayne Keith, Associate District Representative of the Office of Production Management on Training Within Industry, said today.

Instances of women going into industry cited by the state division include:

A shipyard is supplying an expert draftsman to a local trade school to instruct girls in becoming draftsmen.

In one department of a company making precision instruments, the jobs have been divided into simple operations and women have been hired to perform them. This is one of the outsanding illustrations in the State of highly skilled operations being simplified so that unskilled workers can do them.

80 Girls Trained

Eighty girls are being trained on power sewing machines at Fall River under auspices of the National Youth Administration.

Insurance companies are hiring women to become claim adjusters.

Some shoe manufacturers are advertising for women as stitching room and packing room help.

In addition, in one of the oldest fields of women's work, a clothing company is preparing to start a program to train girls with no previous experience in the needle trades.

A number of the women who are finding jobs in industry were formerly on the WPA. During the first two months of this year 200 women left the WPA for places in private employment.

Greek Seamen Seek New Berths

Fourteen members of the crew of the Greek freighter "Anna T" which arrived in Boston today left the ship and went on to New York in search of new berths.

The Greek vessel, which tied up at Lewis Wharf, will be chartered to Canadian interests for transportation of cargoes in the St. Lawrence.

Members of the crew, 11 of whom remained with the ship, said no mail has come from Greece in two months. The course of the war has been followed, the crew said, by maps of the combat areas drawn on the ship's deck.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool tonight; Saturday fair, slightly warmer than today; gentle northerly winds tonight becoming gentle variable Saturday; lowest temperature tonight about 40 degrees.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer in south portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair, slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate northerly winds tonight becoming gentle to variable Saturday; weather fair.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northeast winds diminishing over north portion and strong northeast diminishing over south portion, scattered clouds over north and overcast to broken clouds over south portion tonight and Saturday; light rain near Hatteras tonight.

Official Hemperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	50	New Orleans	65	78
Chicago	42	51	New York	45	60
Denver	38	65	Norfolk	49	58
Kansas City	43	62	Philadelphia	45	62
Los Angeles	58	73	St. Louis	44	60
Miami	73	83	San Francisco	50	66
Minneapolis	45	59	Washington	44	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 25.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:48 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 11:13 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:07 p. m.

'Carnival of Freedom' Unites All Classes in Aid of Democracy

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Great Show Which Opened Today at the Boston Garden

Left—Mrs. Charles Carmeris of Belmont at the wishing well featured by the Greek War Relief Association. Left, Mrs. Peter G. Contas of Chestnut Hill, and right, Mrs. Stephen Seampos of Jamaica Plain, both in native Greek costume.

Center—Alice Ahola of Fitchburg looks over the flowers and Finnish novelties displayed on one of the several attractive push carts at For Finland, Inc., booth. Mrs. Jaako J. Mikkola of Belmont (left) and Mrs. Tyyne Johnson of Fitchburg (right) in Finnish costume.

Right—At the Norwegian Relief Association, left to right: Mrs. Else Bockman of Newtonville, Mrs. Ingvar Paulson of Quincy, Miss Ellen M. Lund of Watertown, and Miss Eleanor J. Anderson of Boston demonstrate Norwegian weaving and spinning.

Throngs Spend Defense Wages In Hub Stores

Washington Street, Boston, where many of the big stores are, was almost as thronged this morning as it was the week before Christmas. Defense money has come to town in a big way. Retail sales are up 15 per cent above what they were this week a year ago; and they weren't so bad a year ago.

Tremont Street and all the shopping streets between it and Washington were crowded. Even millinery and gown shops said the usual post-Easter slump had been cushioned by dollars earned in one or another of the defense industries.

It is the same way all over New England, according to the Federal Reserve Bank, which reports that for the four weeks ending April 19, retail sales for the Boston bank district are 30 per cent above the corresponding four weeks last year.

Easter shopping is, of course, a potent factor in that 30 per cent figure. However, the same indices show that for the week after Easter sales ran 15 per cent above the similar week a year ago.

While defense wages in such bustling plants as the Fore River Shipyards, S. A. Woods, Machinery, Holtzer Cabot, and other places jammed with war orders are undoubtedly a prime reason behind the buying, Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Boston Retail Board, points out, however, that general indications of price rises are spurring many persons to invest savings before costs ascend.

What are these crowds buying?

Clothes, mostly, and household furnishings. There seems to be an expectation among most buyers that wool prices are going to soar; therefore, they are buying overcoats and similar items to lay away until next winter. This, in addition, naturally, to the usual summer items which normally come into demand at this time of year.

As for furniture and other household items, the impression seems to be that such merchandise will never be cheaper; that, indeed, the diversion of manufacturing facilities to defense needs is likely to curtail quantities of such items manufactured, and that there is no time like the present to buy.

Great 'Carnival of Freedom' Opens at Boston Garden

Boston went "all out" for allied relief today as hundreds thronged Boston Garden at the opening of the two-day "Carnival of Freedom."

Sponsored by 18 war relief and other organizations, and opened with the fanfare of State and foreign dignitarites, the halls of the Garden rang today with heartening messages of assurance flashed over land and sea by shortwave radio to the peoples of every country where the embers of freedom still burn in the hearts of men.

There were gay costumes of many lands. There were gift booths and tea gardens, rolling kitchens and mobile canteens. There were strolling minstrels, flower vendors in peasant dress, and "sidewalk" cafes, crowded and gay. There was the exciting atmosphere of the midway, the feel of foreign lands, and the spirit of brave peoples carrying on no matter what.

Governor Speaks

"With a desire to be faithful to the heritage of our own hard-won freedom; we have given a mandate to our Government to send all possible weapons to the democracies who are defending the liberty of the world." It was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall speaking in the impressive ceremonies which opened the Carnival. His remarks were radiocast to many foreign lands over shortwave station WRUL.

He told of the war relief aid being sent from America to "battered civilians and those wounded in the war," and described "this great 'Carnival of Freedom' as a pioneering move" in the direction of ever-increasing material help to the thousands of sufferers abroad.

H. R. Van Houten, First Secretary of the Netherlands Legation at Washington, D. C., who came to Boston especially for the opening of the Carnival, was received by the Governor at the State House, and accompanied the official party to the Garden.

Radio Program

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said that the "great heart of America has never failed to respond to those in distress," and urged that as many as possible attend the Carnival in order to make their contribution to this great co-operative allied relief venture, the first united effort of its kind in America.

Other speakers were Mr. Van Houten and Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, General Chairman of the Carnival. Allan Forbes presided.

After the official opening ceremonies in Exhibition Hall, other members of the Party, which included consular representatives from foreign countries, went to the WRUL broadcasting booth, where each speaker broadcast in his own language to his own country.

Among the official guests were Lieut. Gov. Albert Matthews of Ontario, Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul General, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Dr. Ildefonso Falcao, Consul for Brazil, the Duchess of Leinster, Baron and Baroness Pfluegl, Capt. and Mrs. Bruno Leydet, Prof. and Mrs. Andre Morize, Y. A. Paloheimo, of Finland, Miss Anne Morgan, Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House, and William J. Galvin.

Consular officials present included Alexis S. Liatis of Greece, Antonio Bruzon of Cuba, Francis R. Clark of Haiti, Claudio Loria of Costa Rica, Agusto Rodruguez of Honduras, Romulo Zabala of Argentina, Dr. E. Gomez Duran of Colombia, William Henri Irish of Bolivia, Count Ferdinand Czernin of Austria, and George Janecek of Czechoslovakia.

A special broadcast was later featured in the afternoon over Station WRUL through the British Broadcasting Company, from 4:15 until 4:30 p. m., the speakers being Major Victor Cazalet, M. P., and Stuart C. Rand, co-chairman of the Boston Branch of the British War Relief Society, Inc.

The Sideshows

But the serious side of the "Carnival of Freedom" is thrown into greater relief in the contrast afforded by fun-making sideshows in which dogs show off their discipline and turtles and pigeons just sit and blink for war relief.

From the lowly earthworm to the sightly elephant . . . all are represented in the Noah's Ark Pet Show to be staged at the second day's carnival tomorrow afternoon. The parrot named Paul will be there to tell the folks that he is over 30 years old, can say almost anything, eat raw meat and "loves to call the kitty."

The pet show will be conducted with all the professional glamour of a genuine "carnival" with prizes awarded to the favorite animals by popular vote.

But there was a vitally serious side to Exhibition Hall in the displays of war relief materials, including knitted sweaters, all-wool blankets and emergency kits which are being sent to war-torn districts as fast as they can be supplied. Handmade and manufactured materials were shown in the Canadian booth, operated by the Canadian Club of Boston.

In addition, there were emblems, jewelry, novelties, candies, jellies and other delicacies for sale, the proceeds of which go towards the relief of war stricken countries.

Dog Training

At 2 p. m., tomorrow the New England Dog Training Exhibition Team will put on the show which created such a stir at the Westminster Kennel Club in New York. Directed by Bert Turnquist, they will perform to music, "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," "Boston Blue Noses," "Obedience on the March," and "A Salute to Freedom."

Among the groups participating in the Carnival are: The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Massachusetts branch; American Friends of Czechoslovakia; American Friends of France; British War Relief Society; Bundles for Britain; Canadian Club of Boston; Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Czechoslovak National Alliance; English-Speaking Union, Boston branch; For Finland, Inc.; Greek War Relief Association; League of Nations Association, Massachusetts branch; Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School; Norwegian Relief Committee for Metropolitan Boston; Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief; Queen Wilhelmina Fund; the Pan American Society of Massachusetts and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

Attorneys Plead 'Not Guilty' In Buckley Case

Two Boston attorneys today pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with conspiracy to accuse Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, of bribery and corrupt practices, for the purpose of extorting, when arraigned before Judge Edward F. Hanify of Suffolk Superior Court.

The two men, Frank G. Lichtenstein and Rubin Garber, were arraigned shortly after the Suffolk County grand jury returned a secret indictment naming them and four others.

The indictment set forth the specific charge of conspiracy "to threaten maliciously, verbally, and by written and printed communication, one Thomas J. Buckley, to accuse him of the crime and offense of bribery and corrupt practices in promoting his own nomination and election to public office with intent to extort money."

Mr. Lichtenstein represented six Boston voters whose petition to remove the State Auditor on grounds of violating the corrupt practices act was dismissed a few weeks ago by a three-judge court. The Grand Jury began its investigation after a recommendation by Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Boston Municipal Court, who conducted an inquest into similar charges. Judge Tomasello completely exonerated the State Auditor.

Arraignment of four other men named in the indictment is expected within a few days.

Brandon Names Special Assistant

Robert H. Gallagher of Brookline was today sworn in as Special Assistant United States Attorney by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney in Boston. Mr. Gallagher will be assigned to the Lands Division of Mr. Brandon's office.

He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard University Law School, and has been a legal representative of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, specializing in negotiating rights of way.

'MP' Visits Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Victor Cazalet

Member of British Parliament, who is now in the United States and came to Boston today for the Carnival of Freedom.

Cazalet Sees British Firm In War Goals

The British people are not disheartened and the setbacks of today are not to be compared in their effect on morale in the days following Dunkirk, in the opinion of Maj. Victor A. Cazalet, British Member of Parliament and Winston Churchill's liaison with Gen. Wladislaw Sikorsky of Poland.

Major Cazalet was in Boston today to participate in the opening ceremonies of the Carnival for Freedom at the Boston Garden.

Trim, closely knit as befits the thrice champion squash player of England, Major Cazalet, decorated for heroism in the World War, has been in the United States and Canada with General Sikorski, traveling as far west as Chicago.

He is scheduled to return to England in a fortnight.

Aided in Refugee Work

Outbreak of the war found Major Cazalet a rising young Conservative member of the House of Commons interested in alleviating the plight of refugees and the establishment of just bases for international amity.

Immediately upon outbreak of hostilities he offered his services to the military and his first act was to personally raise an antiaircraft battery in Kent of 700 men.

"We were not armed with everything in those days," he recalled with a smile today, "but fortunately we have good equipment now."

Asked if General Sikorski sought to raise an Army of Polishs Americans as did Gen. Josef Hellar during the World War, Major Cazalet said he believed something of the sort might be contemplated.

He said that feeling in support of Poland was strong among 4,500,000 Americans of Polish descent as well as among the 170,000 Poles in Canada.

These Polish sympathizers learned from General Sikorski that no less than 70,000 Poles have been executed in German-occupied Poland and the misery is widespread throughout that unhappy land, the Major said.

Pays Tribute to Poles

"It is not generally realized," continued Major Cazalet, "how much the Poles are doing for the cause of freedom today. Some 20,000 officers and men are defending the coast of Scotland; there are 10,000 Polish airmen; one Polish squadron has shot down more German planes than any other squadron; they have a small, very efficient navy."

Major Cazalet who said his days usually begin at 4 a. m. and end late at night, was scheduled for five Boston addresses during the day before he left for New York tonight.

"It is a very moving experience," he said, "to find myself thousands of miles from home among so many friends. The American people not only speak our language, they cherish the same ideals of freedom and tolerance."

At the opening of the Carnival for Freedom he said, "I know I am voicing the views of everyone in England when I say how deeply grateful we are to all our friends in this great country for their many kindnesses and generosities, the gifts of money, clothing, food and bundles having two-fold value. In themselves they meet a real need, but they also bring with them a message of understanding sympathy and affection which is worth even more than the gifts themselves and give us added inspiration and courage to continue the struggle."

Traffic Artery Indorsed

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's central artery bill received the indorsement of shipping and water-front men today when the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce approved the plan at a meeting of its governing board at the Chamber building.

Technicians Held by Conant Vital in War

Harvard President says Britain recognizes its efforts will fail without natural scientists.

Britain recognizes that its war effort against Nazi Germany will not be successful without the help of advanced technicians—soldiers of science—and accordingly has made provisions in its draft law which the United States might "profit by," Dr. James B. Conant said today in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

In his first statement since his return from Britain as a special emissary of President Roosevelt, Dr. Conant reported that Britain recognizes the war as a "technical" war and that every effort is being made to overcome shortages of men in the field of the technical sciences and to establish adequate reserves.

This is being done, the Harvard president declared in an article, because the British academic world is of the opinion that there are about a dozen fields of science of supreme importance to the war effort.

In order to develop its manpower of essential technicians, Britain established a Central Register and set aside in its draft law a special category of reserved occupations by which men of professions were exempted from ordinary military service.

Serious Shortage

If these men had been allowed to volunteer for ordinary fighting at the start of the war, or had been drafted, the shortage of technicians today "would be very serious indeed," Dr. Conant declared, adding:

"The British learned their lesson well. . . . One wonders whether we in the United States will be farsighted enough to profit by their example. . . . The question touches both our national defense and the continuation in times of dire emergency of our centers of advanced teaching and research."

Even with the precautions of not allowing men of ability in the fields of technical and natural science to go into the war as ordinary soldiers, seamen or flyers, Britain today faces a "severe shortage" of physicists and engineers with experience in certain types of electrical work.

While the Harvard President did not say so directly, he implied that without the precautions already taken to retain its trained scientists, the lack of technical experts today in what is now academically regarded as a "technical" war, would be critical in the extreme for England.

Rapid Training

The recognition of the position of the technician as vital to the war effort has resulted, Dr. Conant reported, in developing British universities "to train as rapidly as possible the young scientists who are so desperately needed to assist the fighting forces."

This is the necessary function of the British university for the duration of the war and it is supported by classicists and natural scientists alike, Dr. Conant declared.

A visitor to England today would find the universities both unaltered and vastly changed, Dr. Conant wrote. On the whole he found little physical impairment to the campuses and halls but 18 months of "grim struggle" has dislocated the academic life.

This is exemplified, President Conant pointed out, in the enrollment figures:

"During the first year of the war (1939-40) the enrollment of male students in all the British universities . . . was 85 per cent of normal. This year the enrollment has fallen by approximately another 20 to 25 per cent. The number of girls has decreased much less. On the whole the staffs seem to have diminished about as rapidly as the student body."

In financial matters the universities to date have probably not suffered heavy loss but "what the future has in store is another matter." The loss in students, Mr. Conant said, will undoubtedly continue.

Russia Called War Instigator

Soviet Russia was held as being largely responsible for maneuvering nations into war, and it is now Stalin's hope to prolong the war, carrying it to the whole world, if possible, yet seeking peace for Russia, itself, according to William Henry Chamberlin, former Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who addressed members and friends of the Russian Club of Boston last night.

Russia, he said, long has been conceded an enigma. But, if one views Stalin's plan, it is more logical than those of France or England when they entered the war. Stalin has adhered from the very first to a devastating war for the rest of the world, with peace for the Soviet Union, and, in the end, the hope that Russia will emerge as the winner of the war by default. If Germany turns against Turkey, he added, emphasizing that the next few weeks may see striking events in Eastern Europe, Stalin will probably stay out. He might furnish supplies for Turkey, "but, it is more likely to result in a stab in the back," for he would be likely to take part of Turkey for himself.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Carnival for Freedom, sponsored jointly by all societies aiding Great Britain and the other democracies. Boston firemen's drill and rescue act, and a 50-piece band concert at, 7 p. m.; jitterbug and rhumba contests under the direction of Joe Rubin, at 8:45 p. m.; Polish wedding pageant accompanied by the Lira Chorus, Antoni Nurczynzki, conductor, at 9:30 p. m.; and dancing and entertainment with Ramsy Weeks' orchestra, at 10 p. m. At the Boston Garden, North Station.

Square dancing under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. At the North Bennet Street Municipal Building, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. The dances are free to adults, and expert instructors are provided.

Presentation of a one-act play, "The Princess and the Crystal Pipe," by the Brighton Juvenile Community Players, and a one-act comedy, "Poor Henry," by the Brighton Adult Community Players. The groups have been under the professional direction of the WPA Community Recreation Project. At Warren Hall, 337 Washington Street, Brighton, at 8 p. m.

Sixth annual Gridiron Show presented by the Ford Hall Youth Forum. Issues, people, and organizations of today as seen by the pen of the humorist and satirist. In Ainsley Hall, Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, next to the Hotel Touraine, at 8:30 p. m. Admission 35 cents.

Presentation of Booth Tarkington's "Intimate Strangers" by the Portia Players, a dramatic club of students of the Calvin Coolidge College and Portia Law School. Miss Estelle Richmond, director. At Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, Boston at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

All-day walk of the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station at 7:45 a. m. to take train for Ipswich and Plum Island. Arrive at 8:48 a. m. Leader, Mr. Horr, Crystal 1478-R. Expenses, $1.60. Also, afternoon walk in Wellesley Hills and Babson Park. Take the 1:20 p. m. train from South Station. Arrive at 1:50 p. m. Leader, Mr. Willison, Wat. 8999. Expenses, 60 cents.

Children's movies, "The Kangaroo Rat," a sound film on the little "kangaroo" of the desert, presented by the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston. First showing at 10 a. m., and subsequent showings until all are accommodated.

Open house at Simmons College. Demonstrations and exhibits designed to show ways in which students approach the task of serving the cultural and professional life of the Nation under stress. Included is the first representative collection of Uruguayan art, brought to this Country by the American National Committee of Engraving. At Simmons College, the Fenway, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Presentation of the children's play, "Robin Hood," by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater, under the auspices of the Women's International League. At Jordan Hall, at 10:15 a. m. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the League, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Art, gallery talks on "Gothic versus Romanesque" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and "American Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Second day of the Carnival for Freedom. Noah's Ark Pet Show, presenting dogs, cats, birds and other pets, at 11 a. m.; exhibition of drum and bugle corps of Greater Boston, at 5 p. m.; and an Army and Navy ball, sponsored by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, at 8 p. m. At the Boston Garden, North Station.

At the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, oriental shadow play for primary grade children, entitled "The Cat Who Went to Heaven," at 11 a. m. For children in the fourth grade and above, The Stoneham Children's Theater will present "The Sleeping Beauty" and two original plays, "Well, I Never!" "The Wise Men of Gotham," at 2 and 3:30 p. m. The programs are free to children.

Foreign Policy Association luncheon. "What Next in American Foreign Policy?" will be discussed by Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, and consultant in the Office of Production Management, National Defense Council, Washington. Harvey H. Bundy, chairman of the Association, will preside. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, at 12:45 p. m.

At the Twentieth Century Association, Charilaos Lagoudakis, former Professor of History at Athens College, Greece, will speak on "America in the Battle of the Balkans." At 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Arbor Day tree planting and tree walk of the Field and Forest Club. The club will present the Commonwealth with an American linden tree and plant it on the State House grounds. After the exercises, a tree walk will be led by Dr. Ralph Achorn, Dr. Frederick L. Taylor and Maurice Conn through the Public Gardens, Charles River Embankment, and other points of interest. Meet at the front gate of the State House, Beacon Street, at 1:45 p. m.

Open house at Northeastern University, with exhibitions in every department of learning at the University, from 2 to 9:30 p. m. At 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Final day of the exhibition of printing and binding of books by William Dana Orcutt, of the Plimpton Press, under the auspices of the Club of Odd Volumes. Included in the display is an advance copy of the new subscription edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, now on display at the Christian Science Publishing House. At 77 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, from 2 to 6 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Little Cambridge Girl 'Star' Of the Texas Cattlemen's Fete

MADISONVILLE, Texas, April 25 (AP)—Little Audrey Mangan of Cambridge, Mass., was a guest of honor in the Texas cattle country today, dressed in her cowboy boots and 10-gallon hat, gifts of the Madisonville Sidewalk Cattlemen's Association, Texas outfit that has cracked down on the promiscuous wearing of high-heeled boots.

"Yippee!" Audrey yelled with a Boston accent as she stepped from an airplane at the Dallas Municipal Airport and grabbed a bunch of Madisonville cattlemen around the neck. "Where's my horse?"

The only passenger for Dallas on the plane, little Audrey had flown down to Texas alone to meet the cowboys who made her the idol of her classmates in the fifth grade in Cambridge when they answered her letter asking where a pair of cowboy boots could be bought, by hauling off and buying her a pair.

"I can't find any cowboy boots in Boston," the youngster had written.

When the boots arrived, school was disrupted while photographers swarmed around her to let Boston in on what cowboy boots look like.

Audrey learned about the Madisonville Sidewalk Cattlemen's Association when its cowboy boot-bearing regulations were published throughout the country.

"Cowboy boots for cattle owners only,' the cattlemen declared in issuing regulations to put a stop to inroads into the boot field by drugstore cowboys.

The rules: Owner of at least two head of cattle, entitled to wear boots; owner of three head, can stuff one pants leg in; owner of four head, can stuff both pants leg in; owner of five head, can wear spurs.

Greeted at the airport by the President of the Sidewalk Cattlemen, Dr. J. B. Heath, and the Treasurer, Mayor R. L. Bardy of Madisonville, Audrey posed for photographers, fired her toy six-gun at the crowd, and asked when would the barbecue be ready.

She was the honor guest at a Texas barbecue on the Heath ranch near Madisonville today where she rode a cow pony, saw cattle herded and branded, and starred in a personal appearance at the Madisonville High School.

After three days in Texas, Audrey will fly back to Cambridge.

Fall River Arbitration

Recommendations for settling a strike at the United Rayon plant at Fall River have been given the management and workers by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, it was reported at the Board's offices here today. Some 400 workers are idle.

Canada's Airmen Go Overseas At the Rate of 16,000 a Year

A reply to statements expressing apprehension that Britain is unable to build both a strong group of pilots for the Royal Air Force and an adequate reserve in addition was made in Boston today by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Albert Matthews.

Speaking to Boston University students, Mr. Matthews declared: "We are now sending overseas at the rate of 16,000 airmen annually. We have at present 450 American pilots in our service and over 10,000 applications from your young men to join our air service."

[C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, said at Toronto yesterday that Canada's total airplane orders for 1941 will be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. "New plants are opening up and production is increasing steadily," he said. "We're doing all right now."]

Before his noon address at the Charles Hayden Memorial, Lieutenant Governor Matthews, with Mrs. Matthews, visited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House.

In an unusual appearance at the State House, Mrs. Saltonstall was also on hand to greet the Canadian visitors. While Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were visiting with the Governor and his wife, the First Secretary of the Netherland's Embassy at Washington, H. R. Van Houten, arrived. Then the entire party, with several aids, drove to Boston Garden for the opening of the Carnival of Freedom.

Associations "Glorious"

In addition to his review of Canada's war effort, Mr. Matthews told the students:

"The bad men of the world have combined to set at naught all that humanity cherishes. The good men have now learned that they must associate or perish. . . . As for the English-speaking peoples of the world, our growing association is a glorious redeeming chapter of an otherwise somber and tragic tale."

Mr. Matthews gave the undergraduates an idea of the size and scope of Canada's war effort when he said that Canada's war budget for 1941 would "exceed the total war budget of our Country from 1914 to 1920."

May Take Half of Income

"In no year of the last war did our war budget exceed 10 per cent of our national income, whereas, this year, it exceeds 25 per cent of a much larger budget, and it is expected that next year our war budget may take 50 per cent of the total income of Canadian citizens'"

Fresh Salmon Is Offered At $1.50 a Pound

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With smoked ham again moved up in price, and wholesale meat men hinting at a rise in the price of lamb, the housewives who prepare today for the week-end menus found it a bit more difficult to adjust their budgets. Retail prices of meats in general are firm, excepting for the occasional cut-price merchant who makes a special bid for business by shaving a few cents from one item or another.

Smoked ham which was retailing at 21 and 22 cents not so very long ago, and which has been gradually working higher, is today quoted at 27 cents a pound in chain stores that were asking five cents less or so, earlier this year. Cooked ham, by the piece, is up to 33 cents a pound in the chains that were asking 28 cents only two weeks ago.

Fresh pork to roast is quoted in one chain store system at 19 cents a pound, and up to 27 or a bit more, perhaps, in some independent shops, yet those who can shop around a bit find it offered at 14 cents in some large suburban cut-price stores. Sliced bacon is still high, one chain store offering it for 25 cents a pound. A suburban cut-price merchant offers it at 17 cents.

Prices Vary on Lamb

Lamb legs are around 23 to 25 cents in many stores, though one chain store quoted 22 cents and a suburban cut-price merchant offers it at 19 cents. In vicinity of the Faneuil Hall Market, 30 and 32 cents is a common price. Forequarters can be had as low as 13 cents in some chain stores. Veal legs are offered at 15 cents a pound in some cut-price stores and 25 cents in some chains.

In beef, steaks and roasts continue at 33 cents a pound in some chains. Face of the rump is offered as low as 25 cents a pound in some cut-price stores, and at 31 cents in chains. Bottom of the round roast can be had at 25 cents in some suburban cut-price stores.

Poultry sellers report that native turkeys and roasting chickens are not too plentiful but other varieties are in ample supply. Turkeys range from 25 cents upward, and some northwesterns are quoted at 35 cents. Chickens are offered in chain stores at 27 cents and up, with ducklings 17 cents in some chains and more in other stores.

Fresh mackerel, salmon, bluefish, and striped bass are in the market. Mackerel can be had as low as 10 cents in some suburban stores, with 25 cents for one-pound mackerel in downtown stores.

Do You Like Salmon?

Fresh eastern salmon is a decided delicacy, as some downtown stores ask as much as $1.50 a pound, but fresh eastern halibut is offered at 50 cents and chain stores quote 25 or even less for fresh halibut. Bluefish are around 40 cents a pound, in the downtown markets, and boiled lobsters can be had in some of the chains at 25 cents each. The receipts of lobsters are increasing.

Asparagus is more plentiful and is coming from as near by as Maryland. Prices are around 40 and 50 cents a bunch for the large bunches, with some cut-price stores offering them at 29 cents for a two and a half pound bunch, probably the California grown. Louisiana strawberries are in the market, and one large cut-price store offers "red ripe" strawberries today at 10 cents a pint basket.

Broccoli is around 17 cents a pound; green and wax beans 18 cents a pound; new cabbage 4½ to 5 cents a pound; rhubarb two pounds for 25 cents; beets and carrots 5 cents a bunch; summer squash 17 to 18 cents a pound, and green peas 19 cents a pound. Chain and cut-price stores offer these items at a bit less.

Camp Edwards Not Without Its Pets

By a Staff Photographer

Soldiers Adopt a Family of Four Kittens

These members of Company D, 101st Medical Regiment are, left to right: Private Joseph Kelley, Private Daniel Barbour, Sergeant Robert O'Malley, Sergeant Harold Esip, all of Worcester.

General Blood Put in Charge Of Boston Harbor Defenses

The importance of the Boston Harbor defenses in the United States Army's plans for defending America was emphasized today with the announcement that beginning May 1 Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood will be in command. The appointment of such a high ranking officer to the harbor defense post is said to be significant.

At present the Harbor defenses are under the command of Col. Monte Hickock, head of the 9th Coast Artillery Regiment, which, with the 241 Coast Artillery Regiment comprises the defending forces. Colonel Hickock will remain in Command of the 9th Regiment and Col. William D. Cottam will continue as head of the 241st.

General Blood is a graduate of M. I. T. During the World War he served as a major under a temporary commission. He is a graduate of the Army War College and the Coast Artillery School. The General comes to his new station from Washington where he was an executive in the Coast Artillery Chief's office.

Other defense and military news from New England in brief:

Colonel Terry Inspects — Col. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding officer of the First Coast Artillery District, today inspected the harbor defense forts of Boston. Beginning his tour at Fort Banks the General reviewed three batteries comprised largely of selectees and expressed satisfaction with the splendid showing of the new men. Chief interest of General Terry today was in the communication system which he said he found in good shape. During recent Command Post Exercises, conducted under the direction of Gen. Hugh A. Drum, some trouble arose in communications, General Terry said, and today's inspection was to determine if those faults have been eliminated.

Full Strength Soon—The First Coast Artillery District, now with a complement of 18,000 men, will reach full strength of approximately 20,000 by July 1, General Terry told newsmen today in the course of his inspection of Boston Harbor forts.

Army's Navy Grows—Boston's widely known ocean steamer Saint John, built in 1932 for the Maritime Provinces run and recently chartered to the Aluminum Line for service to the West Indies, and the new Naval bases to be built there, is about to be taken over by the Government. Alton B. Sharp, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines, owners of the vessel, signed papers in Washington today transferring ownership.

False Rumors Circulated—"Fifth column" activities are believed to have taken a new turn in seaports of the United States, where unfounded rumors are said to be circulated to prevent seamen from manning ships moving supplies to England. Rumors are spread of disasters at sea and possible sabotage in an effort to discourage seamen from sailing on ships entering war zones, it is stated.

Defense Study Arranged By Trade Group

Training of watchmen in sabotage prevention, protection of properties against air raids, studies of types of bombs and methods of extinguishment, by means of school courses was announced today by M. D. Liming, managing director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

School sessions will be held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House beginning Monday, May 5, and continuing on successive Mondays through June 9. Classes will be for watchmen and building supervisors, and the hours will be 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

The course is one of the first steps in the program of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its work on national defense, and will be carried on in co-operation with the Massachusetts Department of Education and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Ban on Unfair Rent Boosts Held Vital to Defense Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25—"Unfair" increases in rents and a serious shortage of dwellings are problems which must be met, if New England is to contribute its full share to the national defense program, John W. Edelman of the Consumer Division, told the New England Institute of Public Housing here today.

"In terms of production," Mr. Edelman said, "industrial New England cannot make the fullest contribution to the national defense program of which it is capable unless there is a general recognition that there is a housing problem in the area and a problem of rising rents.

"Unfair rent raises must be checked and the serious shortages of decent dwellings for defense workers must be met by the provision of defense housing."

Mr. Edelman is serving as one of the assistants to Leon Henderson in the Federal agency concerned with watching commodity prices in the Nation.

The problem of housing for low-income workers of the six New England States was surveyed during the day from a variety of angles by Federal and State officials and representatives of labor, the churches, colleges, and civic organizations.

The conference here was the second in a series of regional meetings sponsored by the National Public Housing Conference and 35 co-operating agencies. One was held in Philadelphia last month. A third will be held in Detroit May 23 and 24, and a fourth in Omaha, Neb., in June.

Purpose of the regional conferences is to stimulate discussion and interest in the National Conference's program which calls for additional Federal subsidies for USHA-aided slum clearance and low-rent housing projects and for speedy construction of dwellings in areas where workers have been concentrated by the defense industries.

Speakers at morning and luncheon sessions stressed the importance of housing as it affects the health, welfare, and safety of the community. The Rev. Paul C. Perrotta, Professor of Sociology at Providence College and a member of the Providence Housing Authority, presided at the early sessions. Miss Helen Alfred, Executive Director of the National Conference, presided at the luncheon.

Morning Speakers

Other morning speakers were: John W. Edelman, consultant on labor and housing from Washington; John Carroll, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Housing; Charles Pool, Rhode Island State Department of Health; Prof. C. Emanuel Ekstrom of Brown University; Adelard Gingras, President of the Rhode Island State Industrial Union Council; Miss Elizabeth Lord of the Textile Workers Union, Hartford, Conn.; and Roger F. Clapp, Regional Director, Farm Security Administration.

Mayor Dennis J. Roberts of Providence welcomed delegates at the luncheon meeting. Under his administration three large low-cost housing developments are getting underway.

Other luncheon speakers were: Prof. Matthew C. Mitchell of Brown University, who also is Chairman of the Providence Citizens Housing Committee; Charles E. V. Prins of the U. S. Housing Authority; Vernon C. Norton, administrative assistant for the Office of Government Reports in Rhode Island; Donal Sullivan, of the Boston Globe, President of the American Newspaper Guild; James Urick, Executive Director of the Federation of Housing Authorities; B. M. Pettit, Director of the New Haven Housing Authority, and Mrs. Herbert F. Fisher of Hartford.

Evening Speakers

John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island were scheduled to speak at the evening session. Afternoon sessions were to be devoted to a discussion of housing projects now underway in this State, including defense housing projects at Newport and Quonset Point. John Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, will preside.

Scheduled evening speakers were Leon H. Keyserling, Deputy Administrator of the USHA; Alfred H. Bingham, Connecticut State Senator; Dr. James Ford of Harvard University; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Chairman of the New Haven Housing Authority; Walter R. McCornack, Dean of the College of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, and William J. Connolly, President of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor and a member of the Pawtucket Housing Authority.

Delegates will make an all-day inspection tour tomorrow, visiting Federal-aided housing projects in Providence, Pawtucket and Newport, R. I., and Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

House Action Only Needed To Limit Sale of Fireworks

Sale of fireworks in Massachusetts will be limited to municipalities and organizations if the House of Representatives supports the Senate in passing to be engrossed a bill banning individual purchases of firecrackers, roman candles and the like.

The Senate action was taken yesterday after a delay of several weeks. Sometime ago the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the bill, the Senate gave it initial approval, then further action was held up.

The legislation does not affect sale and use of toy cap pistols, toy canes and other devices using paper caps containing twenty-five hundredths grains or less of explosive compound.

Under the proposed law public displays such as that on the Boston Common on July Fourth and other displays put on by organizations would be permitted.

If the measure is finally adopted, next July Fourth will be the last time Massachusetts residents may set off firecrackers, bombs, and other display devices, the Senate having refused to adopt an emergency preamble to make the law immediately effective.

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton issued a warning that he will make an attempt to have the measure killed in the Senate on reconsideration on Monday. He argued that the measure will injure a business with a $30,000 weekly Massachusetts pay roll.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, another opponent, predicted the bill would be killed in the House.

Townsend Plan—The Senate, concurred with the House by adopting resolutions memorializing Congress to approve the Townsend National Recovery Plan.

Trade Schools — Massachusetts trade schools would be required to obtain State licenses under legislation being drafted by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General. Two years ago the Legislature adopted a law giving the State Department of Education power to regulate trade school activities after complaints had been made that some schools were not properly equipped, provided inadequate curricula and the like. But it has been found that the legislation did not empower the Education Department to license the schools, a factor considered necessary for proper control.

Cambridge—Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott would be paid the full annual $7,500 Mayoral salary and have full Mayoral powers under a bill submitted to the Legislature by the special committee appointed to study Cambridge affairs. Mr. Sennott, who now receives only $500 a year as City Council President, is serving as Acting Mayor as the result of the forced withdrawal of Mayor John W. Lyons, who was found guilty of charges of conspiracy and bribery.

Collection Agencies—Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General, is drafting a bill to require collection agencies to obtain State licenses.

Park speeches—The Senate rejected legislation permitting individuals to speak in parks without a permit and to prohibit the denial of the use of a hall for racial, religious or political reasons.

Draftees—The Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries reported favorably a bill providing that the Attorney General and the Adjutant General shall aid draftees who find it difficult to obtain work after returning from military service.

Connecticut House Favors Insurance By Savings Banks

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25 (AP)—The Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday approved a measure authorizing savings banks to issue limited life insurance policies and the bill now goes to a conference committee.

Speaker Hugh M. Alcorn surrendered the gavel to declare from the floor that persons in lower salary brackets were unable to obtain small policies from insurance companies and, as a result, the companies themselves were responsible for conditions giving rise to the need for such legislation.

Some weeks ago the Democratic Senate passed its bill, but the Republican House withheld action. There is a statutory limit of $3,000 on the amount of such insurance one person may buy.

[When the Connecticut Legislature resolves the differences between House and Senate bills and legalize savings bank insurance, it will be the third State to do so. Massachusetts approved this easy-to-pay, installment-type of insurance in 1908, and New York in 1938.]

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Immigration Station Adds To Equipment

With installation of a large number of extra beds at the United States Immigration Station at East Boston, just delivered to the station by large Government trucks, new steps in the national defense program are believed to be under way.

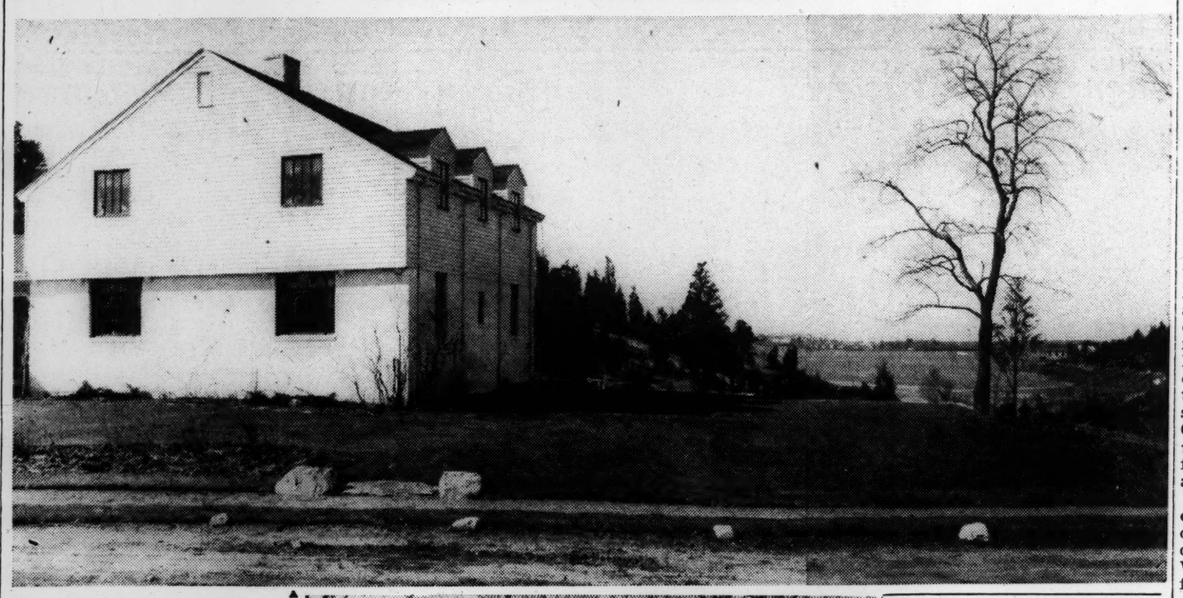
Exactly what is being planned could not be learned, with officials refusing to comment, and pointing out that such information must come from Washington. But it is believed in shipping circles that the move is a step toward making the detention station a virtual concentration camp for temporary safekeeping of the criminal aliens from this district and others whom the Government believes should be detained.

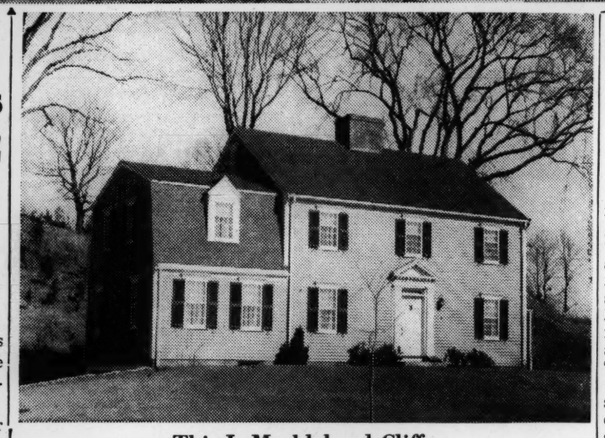
Observers recall that Robert Jackson, United States Attorney General, recently hinted of possible incarceration of criminal aliens, under Government supervision, because of inability to deport them, due to war conditions, to the country from whence they came.

Meantime, immigration officials are investigating and prosecuting aliens who failed to register when this country called all aliens within its borders to go on record with the Government as being in this country. But in this instance, too, local officials refuse to discuss the situation.

Already, 37 seamen are detained at the station, from the Italian steamer Dino, and the German tanker Pauline Freiderich, in addition to 10 Germans from the tanker who are detained at East Cambridge jail in default of bail of $150,000 on sabotage charges.

Homes on the Seashore





This Is Marblehead Cliffs

Colonial types feature this Douglas-Hunneman development in Marblehead, some of the houses simulating the old blockhouse design as in the top picture. The water is Salem Harbor. Prices are unusually reasonable for an ocean outlook, one of the few remaining oceanside developments for medium-priced homes, in Greater Boston.

Finland to Put 20,000 Houses Up by 1942

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Guns blaze and dive bombers roar with growing intensity on the continent of Europe, but for Finland the war is over.

Caught in the throes of post-war reconstruction following its brief but damaging conflict with Russia, the tiny Scandinavian country is building 350 new dwellings a week under a program designed to create 20,000 modern shelters by 1942.

This is part of the first co-ordinated, national housing project ever undertaken by a nation as an organized, postwar enterprise, according to Boston's Finnish representatives forwarding information received by them from the Ministry of Social Affairs in Finland.

Huge Rehousing Task

To Finland, it is the beginning of a solemn government policy for rehousing about 500,000 persons made homeless by heavy air attacks. The Government in co-operation with private builders is financing the houses up to 90 per cent of the mortgage on a 35-year payment plan.

The Ministry says that other factors having to do with the war against Russia necessitate new housing, for instance, the cession of one-tenth of its arable land followed by a poor 1940 harvest and an acute food shortage driving people away from their habitation centers.

Temporary shelters such as schools, warehouses and public buildings were first provided for the homeless, and private homes were filled to capacity. In the town of Kuopio in central Finland, an average of 2.37 persons is listed for every available room.

The Ministry cited Kotka as another example of housing needs. This town of normally less than 17,000 persons has increased in population to more than 25,000 and the lease of the port of Hanko to Russia almost doubled the population of the neighboring Finnish town of Tammisaari.

Three Types of Houses

To meet these emergencies, the Government is sponsoring the construction of three different types of houses as follows:

1. Small private cottages to accommodate a single family.
2. Blocks of apartments to be occupied by shareholders in the whole block, the shares to be sold only to persons having no other dwelling places.
3. Another type of apartment unit to be erected by the parishes, and rented to families who cannot afford either the private cottages or the shareholder type of apartment. This latter group will be used only by families who lost everything in the war.

Families of five or more children will pay only half rent. Standardization of design is required to keep the prices and rents within reason.

Each house and apartment will have at least two rooms. Accustomed to deal sharply with speculators attempting to buy or rent these places for subletting, Finland will not permit any profit on a sale.

It is not the intention of the Government to set anyone up in the real estate business.

Up to this point in Finland's reconstruction program, housing problems have been met largely through donations from the other democracies. Sweden, for instance, donated 2,000 prefabricated houses. War invalid centers and voluntary labor camps have also erected shelters in which occupants are taught a trade for future livelihood.

No Down Payment

In the Quincy district and in parts of Boston bordering upon Quincy, homeowners can now build or buy shelters without even any down payments.

Passage of a new enactment to the National Housing Act (Title VI) provides simplified financing of homes in so-called defense areas, and the Quincy district has been so designated by President Roosevelt.

Under home-buying arrangements for would-be purchasers in this district, as in others named by the Federal Government, it is expected that builders will be liable for the mortgage until the purchaser has built up a 10 per cent equity through rent payments, at which time both the title and the mortgage may be transferred to the buyer.

Until the buyer has built up his equity, the builder will pay 4½ per cent interest plus ¾ of 1 per cent insurance on the declining loan balance. After the home transfer, the insurance premium drops to ½ of 1 per cent on a single family home.

Other areas in Massachusetts coming under the heading of defense districts are Greenfield, Springfield-Chicopee, and Worcester.

'Prefab' Testing Ground

Proving ground for prefabricated, demountable houses is the new 650-family defense housing at Indian Head, Md., where contracts for 535 units have already been awarded to 11 producers in 10 States.

Other prefabricated units, more than 6,000 of them, are being erected at Bremerton, Wash.; Vallejo, Calif.; Camden, N. J.; New London, Conn.; Newport News, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Squantum, Mass., and Havre de Grace, Md.

Trailers Stop a Gap

Government orders have been placed for more than 2,000 trailers to be used as a stop-gap where pressure for new homes is unusually severe. The largest trailer home camp is planned for San Diego, Calif., where 500 families will be housed in a defense area.

Standardizing Seen Cost Cut For Housing

A plan to standardize building materials which will reduce housing costs, economize the use of materials during and after the war, and put the unemployed to work at increased manufacturing jobs was set forth today by Walter C. Voss, head of the Department of Building Engineering and Construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Voss said the study of 80 structurally different houses located throughout the Nation has shown that certain parts as joints, rafters, window sashes, plumbing fixtures, and heating units can be made into several standard forms without substantially affecting the originality in house design and outward appearance. This, he thinks, will enable manufacturers to produce a much greater volume which will result in lower costs for housing materials.

"Buildings should be more mobile in structure. Some buildings should be constructed in such a way that they could be used as a school, factory or apartment store, if the need for such use arose," he said.

Mr. Voss visualized a day when buildings made with standardized materials would be taken apart systematically rather than torn down and the materials fitted into other structures. He said that this reuse of structure parts will amount in a great saving of steel which will be needed in great quantities for rebuilding after the war.

"Our object is to use replaceable materials as woods and plastics where we can in the place of an irreplaceable resourse such as steel. This would result in making more steel available for its use in making standardized equipment," Mr. Voss concluded.

Flares to Speed Wareham Seniors

When the steamer New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines passes through the Cape Cod Canal tonight en route from Boston to New York, a group of freshmen, sophomores, and juniors from the Wareham (Mass.) high school, plan to assemble on the banks of the canal, with red flares, to give a "proper sendoff" to the senior class of that school which will be aboard the ship.

The class of 40 is making the annual educational tour of the senior class of that school, to New York and Washington. More than 200 other high school students from Massachusetts and Maine schools, will leave Boston tonight on the same ship, returning by the same route on May 2.

Maine Adopts Cigarette Tax

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 25 (AP)—The Maine Senate late yesterday joined the House, 20 to 10, in approving a 2-cents-a-package cigarette tax, proceeds of which would be used for old age assistance.

Proponents estimated the tax would yield $1,300,000, annually.

The roll call vote came on acceptance of a favorable committee report. After being amended to provide for use of stamps by tobacco distributors to indicate the tax had been paid, the bill was passed to be engrossed.

[Maine will be the last New England state to levy a cigarette tax. Connecticut was the first, followed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Massachusetts tax enacted in 1939 as an emergency measure is expected to be made permanent this year.]

There was no debate today on the measure which had been discussed at length previously. Earlier in the week the Senate had deadlocked, 15 to 15, on acceptance of the report but later voted to reconsider that action.

The House vote Monday was 76 to 55.

In the course of passage also were bills providing for increases in inheritance and liquor taxes.

Gov. Sumner Sewall and Legislative leaders had estimated approximately $2,000,000 would be required annually to cover the cost of expanding old age assistance rolls from 13,500 to 17,000 cases and meet other added state expenses.

A proposed half-cent increase in the 4-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax appeared doomed after the Senate rejected a conference committee report on it.

Tabled in the Senate were measures proposing a one mill per kilowatt excise tax on electricity and a 2 per cent sales tax. The latter was tied up in a combination bill with a proposed exemption up to $2,000 of homesteads from real estate taxes.

Cheers and applause broke out in the House when that body quickly decided to "adhere" to its stand against the sales tax—homestead exemption measure which, by a narrow margin, had received Senate approval. When the bill went back to the Senate it promptly was tabled by Senator George V. Brown (R) of Caribou, its sponsor.

The Legislature tied the all-time record of calendar days in session—114—established in 1850.

Women Taxi Drivers Taking Draftees' Places

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 25 (AP)—Robin Wall, Manager of a taxicab company, has employed Mrs. Mildred Johnson to replace a driver drafted for military service. He says he will hire another woman to take the job of a second man inducted into the Army.

Roger Williams in Spotlight in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25—Though problems of great moment weigh heavily on the Providence City Council, that body found time this week to plunge into a debate on the question: How many companions rode in the canoe with Roger Williams when he paddled his small craft across the Seekonk river 305 years ago to found the city of Providence?

The question was brought up by Councilman Frederick S. Barnes, a stickler for historical accuracy. He discovered that the original city seal depicted four men in the canoe, counting Williams. In recent years, however, one of the men dropped out of the canoe, leaving only three. To set the whole matter straight, the Council passed an ordinance setting the number of canoeists at four and decreeing that four shall appear in all city seals hereafter.

The issue was not settled, however. Research through the files of the Rhode Island Historical Society has turned up "proof" that Williams may have had anywhere from one to six companions in the canoe. Of the half-dozen more reputable historians, no more than two agree on the number making that historic canoe ride.

Councilman Barnes is on sure ground, though, in insisting that the four men appearing in the original city seal be put back there. The number may be incorrect, but that is the number accepted when the seal was adopted. City officials believe one of the four was dropped some years ago to eliminate some detail and simplify the engraver's problem.

Police Changes

A major reorganization of the Providence Police Department was announced this week by the Bureau of Police and Fire to bring the Department "more in line with modern police practice in the larger cities."

The Department's coupe scout cars are to be replaced with sedans, each to be manned by two men and equipped with two-way radio apparatus. The second change reverses a trend of recent years and provides for more foot patrolmen in residential sections of the city.

Under the present system the scout cars are operated usually by one patrolman. Twenty-five of these coupes are to be turned in for 25 new sedans which will incorporate a number of unusual features. The radio receiver and transmitter will be built into the trunk. A small desk will slide out on a panel from the dashboard and on this desk the number two man in the car will be required to keep a complete log of the tour while the number one does the driving.

The Bureau announced that a sergeant and a patrolman would be assigned to each car.

The changes were announced in the wake of a series of protests from taxpayers in various parts of the city who have complained of inadequate police protection. Critics pointed that some of the beats supposed to be patrolled by foot were so long it was physically impossible for a patrolman to handle them.

Under the new system the patrol districts have been revised. More foot patrolmen will be assigned to shopping sections and the new sedan scout cars will be required to cover larger tours outside the shopping areas.

Bus Terminal Planned

Plans for a new bus terminal in this city, the first up-to-date transportation building to be built in more than 35 years, have been completed and work on the structure is expected to start next month.

Outstanding feature of the new building will be an electrically-operated turn table which will permit six large busses to load or unload simultaneously inside the building. The turn table will operate like the turn table in a railroad roundhouse. Busses will enter, roll onto the table, and be turned to a proper stall. On leaving the bus will back onto the table, to be turned to face out, and drive out the main door.

Only in emergencies will extra busses be required to load or unload at the curb. Ten bus lines will use the terminal.

The site chosen for the building is at Fountain and Eddy Streets, across the Mall from the Union Station. Present buildings on the site will be torn down and the new terminal is expected to be ready for operation by October 1. The exterior will be white glazed brick with black trim and with both glass brick and plate glass windows.

White Cross Measure Is Favorably Reported

The White Cross bill for voluntary health insurance was favorably reported recently by the Legislative Committee on Public Health. Previously, the health insurance bill presented by the Massachusetts Medical Society received a favorable report from the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

The latter bill was then sent to the House Committee on Ways and Means, where the White Cross bill now goes also.

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By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though the Red Sox lost four straight touring the eastern section of the American League and yesterday slipped out of first place at Yankee Stadium, there have been distinct signs of improved pitching within their ranks this spring. It was no wonder, therefore, that Joe Cronin's team spirit and hustle was high today as they moved into a three-game week-end series with the troublesome Philadelphia Athletics, and looked ahead to next week's invasion of the hostile West.

As Cronin for two weeks has fumbled through his assortment of mound talent in search of starters, he has looked at effective work from Lefty Grove, Emerson Dickman, Charley Wagner and Mike Ryba. When one of this quartet started, he did not always win. But he showed the manager enough to raise hopes of a winning future.

Grove Ready

For example, Grove held the Athletics to a pair of hits in seven innings at Shibe Park a week ago today, but left the field on the short end of the score. Herb Hash was credited with the victory when Bobby Doerr hit a homer in the ninth with a man on. Grove was his old self facing the hitters. Once a week he should give Cronin a well-pitched effort.

Dickman's initial start was a six-hitter at Philadelphia, in which he fanned seven and walked only four. The A's may be a cellar outfit on defense, but they are first division at the plate. Led by Frank Hayes and Bob Johnson, two of the most dangerous right-hand swingers in the league, the Mackmen have a high-scoring machine. Dickman was beaten at Yankee Stadium yesterday, an event which every pitcher learns to expect. However, the former collegian should make 1941 his best year.

Wagner Effective

Wagner was not effective his first time out. This may have been due partly to the pressure of his debut. But on Wednesday he limited the Yankees to nine hits in 10 and a third innings, although beaten by Phil Rizzuto's home run in the last of the eleventh. Charley will be better as he goes along. Had the Red Sox been hitting with their customary power, he would have won easily at New York.

Ryba was credited with a triumph in Washington, even though Cronin took him out after six innings. Joe knows what Mike can do, now that he has recovered from the batting practice drive which struck his pitching arm about two weeks ago. Mike, like Grove, has the razor edge control which comes with experience. The Rochester graduate says they have to knock him out, because he will not walk himself out.

Finney In Slump

Despite the fact that Jimmy Foxx, Lou Finney and Jim Tabor have not been hitting, the Red Sox were tied for third place this morning. Cronin, Dom Di Maggio and Doerr have done most of the run producing to date. Double-X has shown signs of awakening in the last four engagements, but he still is far under his normal pace. Perhaps he will find the range this week end, shooting at the friendly barrier at Fenway. Finney, walking up to the batter's box in second place in the order, should be getting on base a lot, particularly after a rather sensational average in the Grapefruit League. But as the Red Sox faced the A's this afternoon, the right fielder was down to a mere .200, with only eight hits in 40 tries.

Injuries, also, have played a major role in the Boston losing streak. Cronin is handicapped in his throwing from shortstop, Ted Williams is still unable to take his place in left field, Pete Fox is out of uniform and Frankie Pytlak had to miss a couple of games. The Sox infield was bad in one or two of those road contests, but not near as weak as most critics figured it would be.

* * *

The Red Sox, as of this morning, had an unbroken string of 15 victories over the Athletics. The Mackmen have not beaten them since July 2nd of last year, in the first half of a double-header, when Ed Heusser and Chubby Dean combined to take Dennie Galehouse at Fenway.

* * *

The Bees today and tomorrow are in Brooklyn, and on Sunday play a single at Philadelphia. Next Tuesday they open here against the western half of the National League.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rizzuto ss	5	1	3	4	1	2	0
Rolfe 3b	5	1	2	2	1	3	0
Henrich rf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
*Rosar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selkirk rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Keller lf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Gordon 1b	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Dickey c	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
Priddy 2b	3	1	0	0	4	4	0
Russo p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	34	6	10	14	27	10	0
BOSTON							
D. Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finney, rf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Spence, lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	1	2	2	8	1	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Doerr, 2b	3	1	0	0	2	4	1
Tabor, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	3	0
Pytlak, c	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Dickman, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
E Johnson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	7	24	10	1

*Batted for Henrich in eighth. ‡Batted for E. Johnson in seventh. †Batted for Harris in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0		—6
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Runs batted in, Pytlak 2, Keller, Rizzuto, Rolfe, Henrich, Tabor. Two-base hit, Rizzuto. Home run, Keller. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Rizzuto, Priddy and Gordon. Left on base, New York 11, Boston 9. Base on balls, by Dickman 4, by Russo 6, by Johnson, by Harris 2. Struck out, by Russo 4, by E. Johnson, by Harris 5. Hits, off Dickman, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; off Johnson, 0 in 2-3 inning; off Harris, 1 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, Russo. Balk, Dickman. Losing pitcher, Dickman. Time, 2h. 13m. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn. Attendance, 5360.

Baseball Today

National League

New York at Philadelphia
Boston at Brooklyn
Chicago at Pittsburgh
Cincinnati at St. Louis

American League

Washington at New York
Philadelphia at Boston
Cleveland at Chicago
St. Louis at Detroit

Tomorrow's Schedule

National League

St. Louis at Chicago
Boston at Brooklyn
New York at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

American League

Chicago at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland
Washington at New York
Philadelphia at Boston

Eastern League Is Facing Three Games Tomorrow

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	W	L	Pct.
Penn	2	0	1.000
Cornell	3	1	.750
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Yale	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	3	.250
Harvard	0	2	.000

The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League enters an important stage of its 1941 season tomorrow when every team in the league plays except Dartmouth.

League-leading Pennsylvania, having won from both Cornell and Yale, figured by the coaches as the teams to beat, will travel to New Haven bent on making a clean sweep over the Elis and so protecting its top standing. Predictions are that Yale's Ted Harrison will hit his pitching stride and turn back the Red and Blue.

Cornell, defending champion, will play host to a Princeton team that stands in a three-way tie with Dartmouth and Yale for third place. Walter Sickles, ace moundsman of the big Red, and Dan Carmichael, the Tigers' best hurler, are both senior veterans capable of turning in top rate performances. The records give an edge to Cornell when Sickles is on the mound, but the Orange and Black may upset predictions if Dan Carmichael gets the expected support from one of the best Princeton teams in recent years.

Harvard travels to New York to meet Columbia on Baker Field. Columbia, with three league losses and one win, will have to start winning ways to stay in the league race, and Harvard has the opportunity to come up from the cellar position it occupies as the result of dropping both games of a double-header to Cornell. It will probably be Harvard's Waldstein against Columbia's Lindgren, and the forecasters are divided on the outcome.

Bay State League Releases Schedule

The Bay State Golf League, through President W. Elmer Atwood, announces its spring schedule of weekly matches as follows:

April 27—Lexington at Marlboro, Woburn at Wildwood, Ponkapoag at Sandy Burr, Maynard at Brookline, George Wright at Riverside.

May 4—Ponkapoag at Lexington, Brookline at Riverside, Sandy Burr at Maynard, George Wright at Wildwood, Woburn at Marlboro; 11—Maynard at Woburn, Riverside at Ponkapoag, Sandy Burr at Brookline, Lexington at George Wright, Marlboro at Wildwood; 18—Ponkapoag at Maynard, Riverside at Sandy Burr, Lexington at Woburn, George Wright at Marlboro, Wildwood at Brookline; 25—Maynard at Riverside, Brookline at Ponkapoag, Marlboro at Sandy Burr, Woburn at George Wright, Wildwood at Lexington.

June 1—Riverside at Woburn, Maynard at Marlboro, Brookline at Lexington, Sandy Burr at Wildwood, Ponkapoag at George Wright; 8—Woburn at Brookline, Marlboro at Ponkapoag, Lexington at Sandy Burr, Wildwood at Riverside, George Wright at Maynard; 15—Brookline at George Wright, Ponkapoag at Wildwood, Sandy Burr at Woburn, Riverside at Marlboro, Maynard at Lexington; 22—(Field Day) George Wright vs. Sandy Burr, Wildwood vs. Maynard, Woburn vs. Ponkapoag, Marlboro vs. Brookline, Lexington vs. Riverside.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Lefty Grove won third game for Red Sox over Yankees, 7-2, yielding first earned run in three games.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Fenway Park — Ken. 6832
Filene's Men's Store — Hub. 2195

Mackmen Power Hitters

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Johnson (left) and Frank Hayes

Johnson, who plays left field, and Hayes, the catcher, have been hitting the ball hard for the Philadelphia Athletics this spring Whenever Manager Connie Mack gets a well-pitched game, he has one of the best balanced clubs in the American League. The A's are at Fenway Park through Sunday.

Tech Favored Over Harvard In Rowe Regatta Tomorrow

For the first time since Coach Tom Bolles took over in 1937, the Harvard varsity crew enters an opening race as the underdog when it meets a powerful M. I. T. boat in the Rowe Cup Regatta on the Charles at 5:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Though Boston University, the other entrant, has its best outfit in history, the Terriers are not expected to press these two.

Harvard's varsity, junior varsity, and 150-pound crews have swept the Rowe Regatta every year since the cup was introduced in 1937.

The jayvee race at 5:30 o'clock is expected to be taken by the Crimson, but the 150-pound encounter at 5:15 is an even toss-up between Tech and Harvard, a race in which Boston University is not entered.

Henley Distance

All the races of the afternoon are over the Henley distance of 1¼ miles starting opposite the Technology Boat House and ending in the basin. The other races are among the freshman crews of Harvard, Boston University, and M. I. T. at 5 o'clock and between the second varsity 150-pound crews of Harvard and M. I. T. at 4 o'clock.

Coach Bob Moch, the Harvard Law School senior from the University of Washington who rejuvenated Tech crews last year, admits that he has excellent prospects for tomorrow. With seven veterans back from last year and with five more weeks of open water practice than either Harvard or Boston University, the M. I. T. boat is definitely a favorite in the varsity race. The oarsmen showed their power last season when they trailed the Crimson by only seven seconds, defeated Princeton and Syracuse, and almost nosed out Yale at Derby. So confident are M. I. T. authorities of the potentialities of this year's varsity that they have accepted an invitation to the Poughkeepsie Regatta for the first time in nine years.

The Engineers boating has Capt. Joe Gavin at stroke, Jim Malloch 7, Carl Mueller 6, Al Poscus 5, Don Howard 4, Jim Spitz 3, Bill Folberth 2, Phil Phaneuf bow, and Reece Wengenroth coxswain.

Uncertain Training

Never under the Bolles' regime has a Harvard crew entered its first race after such an uncertain training period. The varsity and jayvee seatings have changed daily in practice spins, due to the even quality of the available material and to the fact that four good oarsmen and the coxswain were lost from last year's varsity. Missing this year from the crew that rowed against Yale are John Richards 2, Walter Kernan 5, Capt. Robinson Stevens 7, and George Shortlidge, coxswain, all of whom graduated, and Bob Fowler 4, who has been kept from rowing because of naval training duties.

Harvard's varsity is stroked by Colt Wagner, jayvee stroke last year. At 7 is Dave Challinor, at 6 Hal Whitman, at 5 Fred Herter, at 4 Capt. Sherm Gray, at 3 Sam Goddard, at 2 Paul Pennoyer, at bow Bruce Pirnie, and at cox Jim Ducey. The Harvard varsity averages 6.2 in height and 182 pounds, while M. I. T. averages 6.1 and 180 pounds.

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	For	Agst
Weston	11	4
Winchester	10½	4½
Brae Burn	7½	7½
Charles River	7½	7½
Commonwealth	4½	11½
Wellesley	4	11

Results April 24

Weston 11, Wellesley 4.
Winchester 10½, Commonwealth 4½.
Charles River 7½, Brae Burn 7½.

College Lacrosse

Swarthmore 9, Duke 4

Bingham Heads Speaker List At 'Y' Dinner

William J. (Bill) Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard University, heads a long list of sports celebrities who will attend the Annual Sports Night of the Huntington Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. Wednesday, April 30. This event will celebrate the opening of the Y's remodeled gymnasium facilities as well as honor some 200 Y athletes who have participated on Y. M. C. A. sport teams during the past year.

Included among other amateur sport leaders who will attend are Ed Parsons of Northeastern, who will make the awards; Denny Myers, Boston College's new football mentor; Bill Mullen of the Park Department; Larry Johnson, National A. A. U. Swimming Committee Chairman; Herb Holm, President of the N. E. A. A. A. U.; Walter Woods of the Community Sailing Association, and Duncan Russell of Community Service. Mayor Tobin is expected to be represented also. Bill Bingham, recognized as a national leader in the promotion of sports for the amateur, will make the featured address of the evening.

Appropriate sports atmosphere will include an exhibit showing Y. M. C. A. contributions to the world of sports during its 90 years. Springfield College is sending its famous replicas of the original basketball suits worn in the first game played at the college shortly after Dr. Naismith invented the game there.

College Tennis

Williams 8, Bowdoin 1
Amherst 9, Vermont 0
Chicago 7, Wisconsin 2
Penn 5, Duke 1

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 26
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.05mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music.
7:15 p. m.—News from the Christian Science Monitor, recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBSO (11.97mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Reveries; Gene Krupa's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Viennese Ensemble.

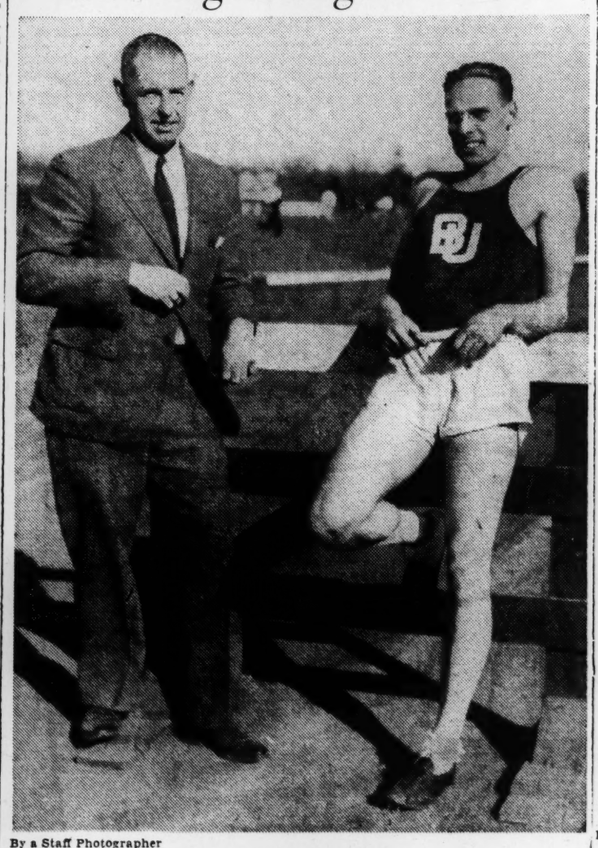
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Musical Workshop.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; WBSO Sports Page of the Air; Musicale; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Lively entertainment. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; Serenade; news in English; classical music; "The Week in Hungary," talk by Elek Mathe. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Talk: Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Philip Noel Baker, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request selections. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.1m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Music by the Great Masters: Richard Strauss. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theater; "Una Noche de Primavera Sin Sueno," comedy. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." "World Affairs." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Running Things at B. U.



By a Staff Photographer

Terrier Track Heads

Coach Win Marling runs the track team and Capt. Bill Floring runs the hurdles at Boston University, and they are shown here awaiting their opening meet of the season with Massachusetts State at Nickerson Field tomorrow. Floring won both hurdle events at the recent inter-class meet, and is favored to win both tomorrow.

Indiana And Violets Rule As Favorites

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP)—Indiana and New York University ruled co-favorites today in the sprint and distance medley races opening the 47th annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival but anyone of a half dozen rivals in each event loomed as a possible upset winner.

There's plenty of reason for the rating of the Hoosiers and Violets in the top positions.

Indiana has speedy Roy Cochran and national half-mile champion Campbell Kane available for the sprint medley, an event they won in record time at last week's Kansas Relays, and Cochran, Kane and Wayne Tolliver, Big Ten indoor two-mile champion, for the longer distance medley.

MacMitchell Ace

New York University's ace is Les MacMitchell, the nation's premier miler, ably supported by three lesser known but tested speedsters.

Of the two races, the sprint medley, covering a mile in all, promises the closest competition. The same Princeton quartet that won last year is back for another try.

Fordham has a powerful team headed by John Campbell and Walt Cary, indoor I. C. 4-A. 600 and 1000 yard champions respectively. Pittsburgh, dethroned last year after a three-year reign, comes back with two ace sprinters, Harold Stickel and Bill Carter, for the middle 220 laps, and St. John's of Brooklyn, Penn State, Seton Hall and Maryland also rank in the top flight.

Pitt, Fordham, North Carolina, North Texas Teachers and Manhattan stand out as the best bets to upset the favorites in the distance medley.

Top-Seeded Teams

North Texas Teachers, anchored by fleet Welby Williams, Pitt, with Stickel and Carter again carrying the burden, and Penn State, anchored by National Collegiate sprint champion Barney Ewell, are top-seeded in the quarter-mile relay, the other American championship race on today's program.

Indiana also has two outstanding individual entries in Roy Cochran, in the invitation 400 meter hurdles and Archie Harris, giant Negro weightman who'll try for the shot put and discus titles.

Other favorites in today's individual events are Ed Dugger of Tufts in the 120-yard hurdles and William Dodds of Ashland College, who holds the N. C. A. A. cross-country title.

Visit of Maine Outfits Is Feature of Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five games are on tap this week end for the local college baseball teams, with Harvard's Eastern Intercollegiate League contest with Columbia the only one to be played away from home.

Of chief interest to followers of the collegians here is the visit of three teams from the State of Maine—the fourth, Maine, was here yesterday and bowed to Northeastern 8-7 after a couple of wild and wooly innings.

The schedule finds Northeastern meeting Colby at Huntington Field in Brookline today and Bates there tomorrow, Boston University trading hits with Bates at Nickerson Field, Weston, today, and Tufts greeting its old rival, Bowdoin, at the Oval in Medford tomorrow.

Of all five games the Crimson's affair with the Lions in New York is the only one which has any league bearing, and if Coach Floyd Stahl's stalwarts ever hope to get going this spring, tomorrow should be the day. Columbia has won only one game in eight starts this season, a league victory over a surprised Dartmouth nine, and has bowed before three other circuit opponents—Princeton, Yale, and Cornell. Harvard at the same time has lost to Cornell twice, both defeats coming on the same afternoon.

Waldstein to Pitch

Stahl plans to start his best pitcher, Mort Waldstein, tomorrow, and the chances are that the Lions' ace flinger, Berndt Lindgren, will be his opponent. The rest of the Crimson line-up will find Bob Regan catching, Bill Tully at first, Bart Harvey at second, Capt. Fred Keyes at short, Gil Whittemore at third, and Ed Buckley, Lou Clay, and either Bill Parsons or Oscar Haussermann in the outfield.

Northeastern, supposedly a hard-hitting team, got only five singles in defeating Maine yesterday and Coach Herb Gallagher fully expects his boys to better that performance in their two remaining games this week end. Hero of the yesterday's game was a youngster that Gallagher evidently pulled out of his vest pocket, for no one except intimates of the team had ever heard of Frank Coole of Belmont before. Coole, in fact, isn't even named on the club rooster sheet recently provided by William T. Clooney, Jr., the Huskies' publicity director.

Got Two Hits

The Belmont southpaw, only a sophomore, stepped into the breach in the third inning with Maine leading 4-0 and over the rest of the route held the Bears to five hits. In addition, he got himself two hits in three trips to the plate, one of which was a two-run single which won the ball game.

Northeastern is anxious to win both games, especially the one tomorrow for last year the Bobcats of Bates upset the Huskies for one of their three defeats of the season. They may even get a chance to even the score with Dave Shiff of Malden, who slowballed the local batsmen to submission in the game a year ago. The rest of the Northeastern array will be the same as usual with Jim Maguire catching, Walter Urbanik at first, Yorker Trullson at second, Al Pajonas at short, Oscar Khederian at third, and Wally Sullivan, Capt. Si Simon, and Ed Colt in the outfield.

Tufts vs. Bowdoin

Tufts, smarting under its 7-3 loss to Bates earlier in the week and disappointed at its showing of only one victory in four starts this spring, finds itself with its work cut out when Bowdoin comes to Medford tomorrow. The Polar Bears downed a good Massachusetts State team at Amherst yesterday, scoring five runs in the first inning and another in the fourth to win 6-5.

Inasmuch as Olaf Olsen worked the game with Bates, the chances are that Coach Ken Nash will call upon Jack Dowd to pitch tomorrow. Ben Gaieski is slated to catch, with Howie Redgate at first, Lou Gessay at second, Shapiro at short, Capt Mark Hanabury at third, and Art Harrison, Frank Bennett, and Tommy Lee in the outfield.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

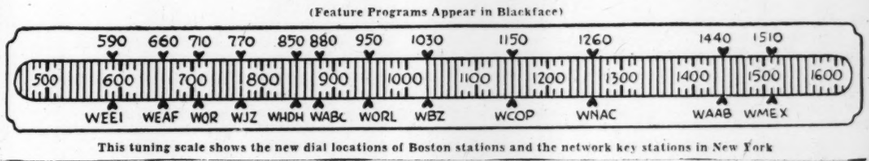
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), radiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, April 27

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Philadelphia Athletics	Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game; Jim	Sports and Music
3:45	News: Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Britt, announcer	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox vs.	Novachord Impression
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Philadelphia Athletics	Bob Huston, songs
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	baseball game; Jim	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Britt, announcer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	The Aristocrats	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Eu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie	Alec Templeton: Time;	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	New Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	John Gunther, comment.	Lucille Manners; Ross	Fort Devens Radio Party	The Staley Players:
8:15	Charlie Cantor and	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	drama and music
8:30	Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days":	"Information, Please!"	Haydn's "The Seasons":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	vocalists; orchestra	"Must They Starve?"
9:00	"Great Moments	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	from Great Plays"	gram; Bailey Sisters	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	"Propaganda Analysis"	cal Album
9:30	Playhouse; dramati-	"Your Happy Birthday";	"Rhyme and Rhythm	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	zation; music	variety program; News	Club"; variety	show; variety	cal Album
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny"	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	miere"; drama	Network sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Address by Lord	Network sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	Halifax	Network sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Charles Vincent
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Recorded address by	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; recordings	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Ernest Bevin	"Day's End"
11:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturdays' Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Sports; Music	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Garden talk; News	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45	Review	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Greenfield Choir	"As You Like It"	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"About Us"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	News Service	Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	Shopping talk	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
10:00	Young Americans in	Irene Hanify, organist	"Lincoln Highway": dra-	"Rainbow House": ju-	Studio Speaker
10:15	the Making	Two Men and a Girl	matic sketch	venile program	Studio Speaker
10:30	Women's Club talk	Cadets Quartet	Betty Moore, talk	"Rainbow House": ju-	Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Josh Higgins"	"Bright Idea Club"	venile program	You
11:00	News; Honest Abe;	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	children's program	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15	dramatization	Concert Hall of the Air	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kelley and Jo McMaster
11:30	Voice of Broadway	Concert Hall of the Air	"Golden Melodies";	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Thirteenths
11:45	Burl Ives, songs	Weather; Musicale	string ensemble	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	Conservation speakers	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Network speaker	Farmers' Union Pro-	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	Jobs for Defense	gram; guest speakers;	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News	music by United States	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Community Bulletin	Army Band	"Boston's Future": talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Mosher, songs
1:45	"No Politics"	dorf": interviews	"Leaders in Dance Time"	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue:	News	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Melodie Moods"
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	"What's on the Air"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Melodie Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	'Reflections in Rhythm'	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Highlights and Halftones	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	'Reflections in Rhythm'	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	International Junior	Drake Relays: descrip-	Sport comment	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and Music
3:15	Quiz	tion of events by Bill	Penn Relays, Franklin	Philadelphia Athletics	Sports and Music
3:30	Animal Week	Stern	Field, Philadelphia	baseball game; Jim	Sports and Music
3:45	Previews; News	Drake Relays: descrip-	"Music for Everyone"	Britt, announcer	Sports and Music
4:00	Raymond Scott's Or.	tion of events by Bill	Better Business drama	Boston Red Sox vs.	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Stern	"Campus Capers"	Philadelphia Athletics	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Penn Relays	Sport comment	Girl Reserves of U. S.	baseball game; Jim	WMEX Drama Shop: A
4:45	Penn Relays	Drake Relays: descrip-	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Britt, announcer	World in Fantasy
5:00	News of Americas	tion of events by Bill	Penn Relays from Phila-	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	Stern	delphia	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall	"Sing Before Supper"	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert

Rice Institute Tennis Players Favored to Continue Domination in Southwest

Morris and Rodgers Give Owl Netmen Top Ranking

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, April 25—Rice Institute became the favorite to remain at its dominating position in Southwest Conference tennis after the showing of its representatives in the sectional N. C. A. A. tournament in Houston last week in which all conference netmen participated except those of Texas Christian and Arkansas.

Dick Morris, No. 1 player on the Rice team and top-seeded player of the tournament, played according to form and swept into the final for the right to meet Warren Christner of Texas for the title. The Rice doubles combination of Morris and Jack Rodgers will meet Bill Wilkins and Fred Higginbotham of Southern Methodist for the crown.

Finals in the sectional tournament were postponed because of rain. The singles championship will be played in Austin May 7 and the doubles event in Dallas this week end. Rice representatives are favored to capture both crowns.

The tournament was played to determine the Southwest representatives to the national intercollegiate tournament at the Merion Cricket Club in Germantown, Pa., on June 23, and has no bearing on determining the Southwest Conference champions.

* * *

Pitchers had a most trying week as hitters found their batting eye in the Southwest Conference baseball race.

Unbeaten and unscored upon Lem "Lefty" Bumpers of Texas A. & M. was blasted from the mound twice by Rice Institute batters as the Owls split a two-game series to alleviate for the time being the threat of the Texas Aggies, while Brooks Atchison, ace Southern Methodist hurler, was given the same treatment by Texas Longhorns. A week earlier Atchison defeated the Longhorns, 3-to-2.

As a result, the Southwest has only two regular moundsmen with unbeaten records: Udell Moore of Texas and Franklin Golden of Baylor, each with three triumphs. Golden has chalked up 30 strikeouts in 30 innings, just behind Atchison who has 36 in 43 innings.

* * *

College football ranks lost one of its most colorful figures last week when Mose Simms resigned at St. Mary's University, an institution in San Antonio with a small enrollment but a high football rating.

Simms had the title of Athletic Director, but he was also coach, trainer, publicity director, and when the need arose, waterboy.

The bus in which his football teams rode to games was a familiar vehicle in many parts of the continent. For in the past five years, Simms' teams have played in nearly every State in the Union and Canada. Simms drove the bus.

It was said of St. Mary's football players that they could not study at school, so accustomed were they to preparing their lessons while riding from one game to another in the bus. It was not unusual for the Rattlers to play three games in seven days in three different sections of the country.

The team played before crowds of from 4,000 to 6,000 on its home field, but because of the small attendance most of the games were played away from home. Lack of financial support probably prompted Simms' resignation.

Simms clad his footballers in red, white and blue uniforms with stars on the jerseys. His favorite amusement was thinking up trick plays and unorthodox ways of playing the game.

Simms is now looking for a job. He wrote a news agency that he would like to be a newspaperman, and true to his visionary nature suggested he cover South Texas. That section is about the size of most of the States.

* * *

Briefs: Baseball writers in the Southwest are having trouble keeping the brother combinations on the Southwest Conference baseball teams straight this year. Texas Christian has Dennis Tankersley playing centerfield and R. Tankersley catching, with R. Brumbaugh in right field and A. J. Brumbaugh pitching. Texas has Wilson Deutsch catching and his brother, Melwin, pitching . . . Texas A. & M. has L. Peden playing right field and Roy Peden pitching and catching.

But the Vogt brothers are the ones causing the statisticians the most trouble . . . Both are pitchers for Rice . . . One is Ernest, the other Elwood . . . At the first game in which one of them appeared, the writers were satisfied to put down only "Vogt" in the line-up until they learned there were two Vogts . . . They asked for his first name and put down "E. Vogt" only to learn there was another E. Vogt . . . It is the same in every town in which the Rice team plays.

Glen Rose, coach of the champion University of Arkansas basketball team, was lost to the Army last week . . . Rose, a reserve lieutenant, was ordered to report for duty at Fort Lewis, Wash. . . . No successor has been named . . . Martin (Marty) Karow will take over basketball duties at Texas A. & M., given up recently by Hub McQuillan, who went to Texas Christian as basketball coach . . . Karow is present baseball coach for the Aggies . . . Lil Dimmitt, baseball trainer and former scout for the Detroit Tigers, will take over his diamond duties. **J. H.**

IT'S A DATE!

● FIRST AUTO LICENSE PLATES WERE ISSUED IN NEW YORK STATE FORTY YEARS AGO, COSTING ONLY ONE DOLLAR! FOR THRIFTY MOTOR OPERATION TODAY...TRY

ESSO

MAKE A DATE WITH ESSO

Topflight Teams Out to Top Vogel Brothers' Mark

ST. PAUL, April 25 (AP)—If the Vogel Brothers of Forest Park, Ill., who scored 3,065 in the team event of the American Bowling Congress on March 30 get past tonight's schedule, they stand a good chance of topping the 5,798 teams when the curtain drops May 6.

Two of Chicago's outstanding teams, five precision-built quintets from Kansas City, Mo., six Detroit lineups and a quartet of topflight teams from Rochester, N. Y., are included among the 80 teams scheduled.

Joe Wilman, Chicago, who won the all-events in 1939, with a mark of 2,028; Adolph (Swede) Carlson, Chicago's former match champion; Earl Shepherd, Kansas City, former international titleholder, are a few of bowling's outstanding names expected to roll tonight.

None of the five-man event leaders was threatened in Thursday's bombardment. A 2,859 total by Kurl Shop of North Tonawanda, N. Y., was high.

Vern Anderson, Cambridge, Wis., created the only major change in the standings yesterday. Anderson, who competed with a Jefferson team in the main event, came through with a 712 singles series on games of 215-258-239 to take seventh place.

A new high was posted in the doubles when Alvin Hoffman, and Arthur Anderson, Wausau, Wis., hit 512 in the second game of their series. Hoffman scored 268 and Anderson 244 but the pair wound up with 1,257, and were topped by another duo, Lee Weinand and John Herdt, of West Bend, Wis., who rolled 1,261.

Scores still in the prize money of the five-man event were 2,626; doubles, 1,107; singles, 565, and all-events, 1,781.

Cobb-Ruth Match May Be May 30-31

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — May 30 and 31 were proposed as tentative dates today for the golf "Battle of the Left-handers," between Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth, with 18 holes to be played in Boston the first day and another 18 on a New York course the second.

Ruth told Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, that this program would be all right with him.

"Matter of fact," rumbled the Bambino, "I won't give you any trouble on any point.

"I see Cobb's already saying he hopes he gets me on a golf course with narrow fairways and tight greens, so that I'll be in the rough all day. Let him talk—I'll do my talking after the match is over."

Cobb issued the challenge to the match, to be played for British war relief, while he was at Augusta, Ga., earlier this month as a spectator at the Masters Tournament.

Corcoran said the two courses for the match will be named within the next few days.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	31	9	14	3	12	.412
Peacock	15	1	6	0	2	.400
Williams	10	1	4	0	3	.400
Di Maggio	39	9	15	0	1	.385
Pytlak	18	2	6	0	2	.333
Doerr	38	6	12	4	15	.316
Spence	13	1	4	0	1	.308
Foxx	33	9	9	0	6	.273
Fox	28	3	7	0	3	.250
Tabor	37	4	9	1	2	.243
Finney	40	7	8	0	2	.200
Newsome	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Hale	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	0	0	.000

Bees

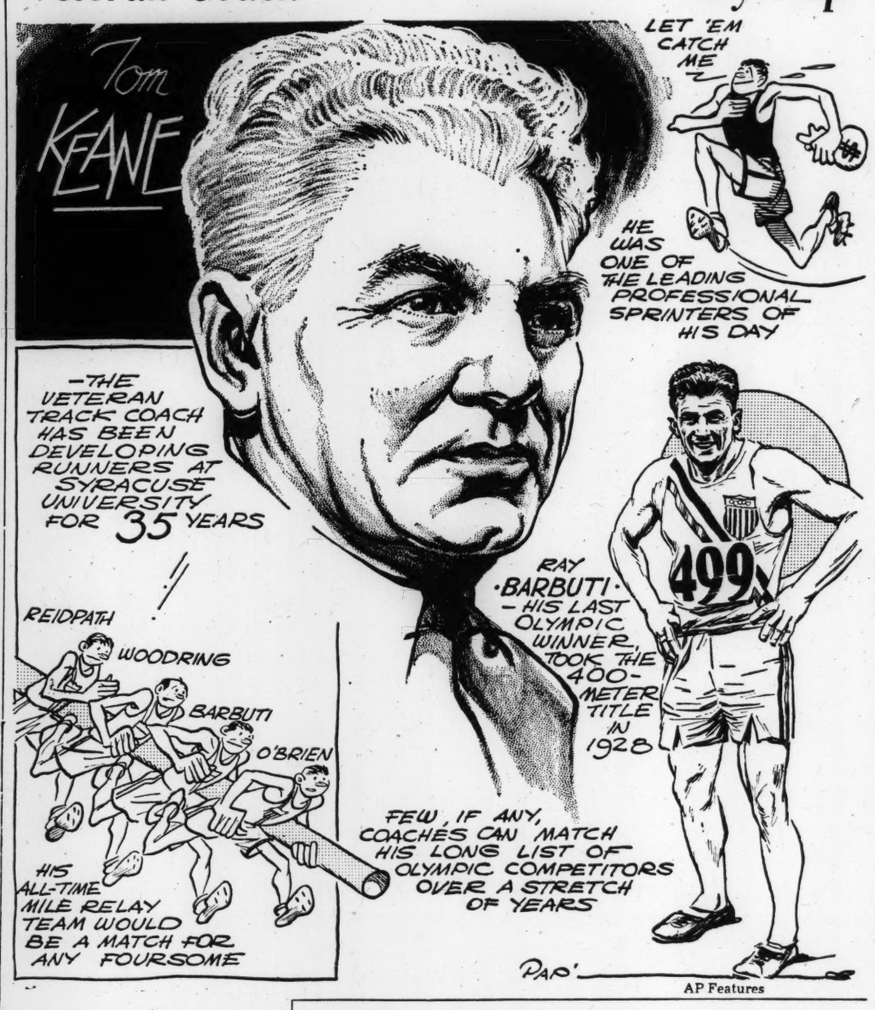
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Moore	44	6	17	1	5	.386
Hassett	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Dahlgren	38	6	12	3	8	.316
Miller	42	6	11	1	7	.262
Berres	17	0	4	0	3	.235
West	31	6	7	3	9	.226
Rowell	45	5	9	0	1	.200
Masi	11	0	2	0	0	.182
Sisti	24	3	4	0	1	.167
Cooney	25	4	4	0	1	.160
Averill	16	2	2	0	1	.125
Bray	8	1	1	0	7	.125
Majeski	25	2	2	0	1	.080
Gremp	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Prebisch	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Foxx Questionnaire

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., April 25 (AP)—Montgomery County draft board No. 1 placed a questionnaire in the mails yesterday for Jimmy Foxx, the Boston Red Sox first baseman.

Foxx is married and has two children.

Veteran Coach —By Pap'


Tom KEANE
-THE VETERAN TRACK COACH HAS BEEN DEVELOPING RUNNERS AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FOR 35 YEARS
REIDPATH
WOODRING
BARBUTI
O'BRIEN
HIS ALL-TIME MILE RELAY TEAM WOULD BE A MATCH FOR ANY FOURSOME
LET 'EM CATCH ME
HE WAS ONE OF THE LEADING PROFESSIONAL SPRINTERS OF HIS DAY
RAY BARBUTI - HIS LAST OLYMPIC WINNER, TOOK THE 400-METER TITLE IN 1928
499
FEW, IF ANY, COACHES CAN MATCH HIS LONG LIST OF OLYMPIC COMPETITORS OVER A STRETCH OF YEARS
PAP'

AP Features

Tom Keane is celebrating his thirty-fifth year as track and field coach at Syracuse University, and some of his former charges, headed by Ray Barbuti, the 1928 Olympic 400-meter champion, tendered him a dinner at the McAlpin in New York last night.

"Coach Keane has sent more track and field athletes to the Olympic Games than any other college coach that I can recall," said Barbuti. "Starting with Myer Prinstein, a broad jumper, 'way back in 1906, Keane groomed Charlie Reidpath (1912), Allan Woodring (1920) and me in 1928, for Olympic championships. In addition he had a flock of other stars, including Chet Bowman, Eddie O'Brien and Marty Glickman, competing for the United States in the international games.

"I can thank Keane for helping me win the 400-meter Olympic title in Amsterdam," he said. "I was mighty tired after the semi-final heat and didn't think I could run the final. But after Keane fixed me up with refreshment, I stepped out and won the lone flat race we won in the 1928 games."

450 Connecticut Yankees Invade Duckpin Alleys

ATLANTA, April 25 (AP)—Division leaders in the national duckpin tournament here eyed their scores today and waited for the assault of a national champion tonight and a trainload of 450 Connecticut Yankees Saturday.

There were no changes in the standings today after last night's bowling. But tonight in the women's division the Rosslyn girls of Washington with Ida Simmons, the nation's top woman bowler for the last six consecutive years, will attempt to better some existing scores.

The New England bowlers are due to arrive here today. They will be met at the station by Mayor Roy Lecraw of Atlanta and a police escort and will start competition Saturday morning. A host of top-notch bowlers are included in the 66 teams making the trip.

Activities today centered about 25 high school girls' teams from the Atlanta area. Officials said this would be the largest number of high school teams ever to bowl at any one time in a national tournament and is more than the total entry of all high school teams last year.

Frank Kovacs Wins River Oaks Final

HOUSTON, Texas, April 25 (AP)—Big Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., crushed Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta in straight sets yesterday to win the eleventh annual River Oaks tennis tournament. The scores were 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

The 6 foot, 4 inch Kovacs—sensation of the tennis world during 1940—cast aside his clown's role yesterday. He showed much power on overheads, backhands and forehands.

Dodgers Must Pay Jimmy Ripple $2,424

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis, again taking issue with President Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today ordered Brooklyn to pay some $2,424 in salary to Jimmy Ripple, star of the 1940 world series, and also directed Brooklyn to pay $500 to Montreal, the International League club from which Ripple went to Cincinnati in time to help the Reds win the World's championship.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Attack Waiver Rule

At the annual meetings next December, at least two American League clubs will demand a revision of the waiver rule. Connie Mack of Philadelphia and Clark Griffith of Washington, whose words always carry weight when the judicial affairs of baseball come up before the house, are firmly convinced that the time is ripe for a change. Already a movement is in progress. Connie and "Griff" look upon the present interpretation of the code as injurious to the teams in the lower half of the standing.

The waiver law, apparently, is too elastic as it stands. For example, a big league club can ask waivers on a player and later recall these waivers if another team puts in a claim for him. Also, a club has the right to put all 40 of its players on the list, with no fear of losing one.

Dahlgren Case

Consider the recent selling of Babe Dahlgren by the Yankees to the Bees. Ed Barrow realized that if he placed Babe's name on the waiver list alone, someone would surely hold him up. So Cousin Ed added most of the Yankee regulars as well and sneaked the first baseman to his friend Bob Quinn, in the National League. Clubs often send out a heavy waiver list as a "feeler," to find out which rivals are interested in certain players. Then, after this information is supplied, waivers are withdrawn and a deal started.

Griffith aroused the waiver debate because of the Dahlgren incident. The President of the Senators maintains that if he had had an idea the Yankees were considering the sale of the first sacker, his organization would have gone as high as the Bees. Griff further claims that a ball player should be considered the property of the league until no team within the league wants him.

As a remedy, Griff and Connie offer two possibilities. They would either force the club asking waivers on a player to let him go when a claim is made, or insist that the club explain the reason for putting each man on the list. Obviously, the Yankees or any other outfit would not put a long list of men on the waiver line, if there was a chance of losing them. Nor would Dahlgren have been allowed to leave the American League if it had been made clear that the fellow was through in Yankee Stadium.

The owners at Washington and Philadelphia do not pretend to be innocent bystanders. They have played tricks with the waiver rule themselves. But lately the shoe has been on the other foot and they intend to do something about it as soon as possible.

Battle of Classes

How much support the above gentlemen will get in December is not known at this time. But it looks like a battle of the classes. The richer clubs are satisfied with the code as it now stands. Once more consider the Yankees. If they decide to part with a player still capable of holding down a regular berth in the big leagues, they are not anxious to have him come back to Yankee Stadium in an enemy uniform and make trouble for Joe McCarthy. A player like Dahlgren, if stationed at first base for the Senators, might beat the Yanks a couple of times in the course of a season and keep them out of the World Series. The Browns, with two or three former Yanks on the field, stopped the New Yorkers cold a year ago as they made their final bid in the closing days of the pennant race. However, by getting Dahlgren past the waiver line and into the National League, Ed Barrow was protecting himself.

It may be that the Washington and Philadelphia clubs will be told that the present waiver rule is unfair only because it forces every front office boss to stay awake. It might be pointed out that Mr. Griffith, upon seeing the entire Yankee team on the list, is not prevented from contacting Ed Barrow by telephone, wire or letter, asking for an explanation. We shall see.

Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup Races

The 11th Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup Regatta, sponsored by the M. I. T. Nautical Association, is scheduled to be held on the Charles River Basin this Sunday at 10 a. m.

Each college invited is expected to be represented by two crews of two men each, and must be bona fide students of the colleges they represent.

The Boston Challenge Cup goes to the college with the highest total number of points, and individual prizes will be given to the two winning skippers and their crews in division racing.

Practice and facilities of the M. I. T. Nautical Association will be available tomorrow morning only, because of the M. I. T. crew races taking place in the afternoon.

Women's Golf

Yesterday's opening qualifying test for places on the teams for the Women's Golf Association's spring matches found two well-know ladies—Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River and Mrs. John Grew of Dedham—turning in the best scores out of the 175 who competed in the four districts. Both carded 83's to lead Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River by a stroke. Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, State champion, had an 86.

Two more tests will be held on next Tuesday and next Thursday, and places on the various teams will be determined by the average of the three scores. Yesterday's golfing found the Southern candidates at Charles River, Western at Brae Burn, Northern at Salem, and The Country Club district at the Clyde Street course.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(Based on 20 or More Times at Bat)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Travis, Senators	8	29	7	17	.586
Hack, Cubs	7	23	5	11	.478
Heath, Indians	6	20	2	9	.450
Di Maggio, Yankees	11	46	14	19	.413
Etten, Phillies	10	36	3	15	.395
Moore, Bees	10	44	6	17	.386

Many Coaches Saw Service In 1917-1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — College athletes called to military service this year will have a distinguished record to uphold as well as an abundant source of counsel in the body of athletes from another college generation who saw service in 1917-18.

Many of the present-day college coaches were among the college men of 1917 whose service records were outstanding. Among the Western Conference football coaches, as an example, there is Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, who served with the Marine Corps during the last war year, and Michigan's backfield coach, Earl Martineau, who left high school in 1917 to be decorated for conspicuous service with the Marines.

Exceptional Response

A few of the many other coaches now at Big Ten schools who had service records are Frank McCormick, Minnesota athletic director and baseball coach; Bert Baston, Gopher football assistant; Ray Fisher, Michigan baseball coach; and a quartet of track coaches, Leo Johnson of Illinois, Larry Snyder of Ohio State, Frank Hill of Northwestern and Jim Kelly of Minnesota.

The response of college men and college athletes in particular, as typified by those men, to the call to arms in 1917 was exceptional. A survey of war records at four Big Ten universities, made in 1922 bears that out.

Complete data was not available at the time, but it is estimated that almost 50 per cent of all varsity lettermen from the four schools saw war service. In all, from the four campuses there were 854 athletes and 19,242 students or alumni in arms.

Many Officers

Even more noteworthy than that participation record was the caliber of military men and leadership which resulted. Of the 854 athletes of record who were in service 403, or 47.2 per cent, emerged as commissioned officers. That record exceeded even the distinguished total of commissions awarded all the college men included in the survey, 33.2 per cent of their entire number, and was not to be compared with the total number of commissions granted in the armed forces, only 4.7 per cent of the whole enlistment.

Complete data on the number of college athletes who will serve in the present mobilization campaign can only be estimated at the present time because of the automatic deferment until the end of this school year accorded all students by the Selective Service Act. However, college coaches in all sections already have reported considerable numbers of volunteers in all branches of service from among their present squads, and even greater numbers from among recently graduated athletes.

Dick Skeen Moves Into Semifinals

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.Va., April 25 (AP)—Second seeded Dick Skeen of Los Angeles advanced to the semifinals of the United States open tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Karel Kozeluh of Daytona Beach, Fla., 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Skeen, a pre-tourney favorite to meet Fred Perry in the finals, exhibited more accuracy and sureness in the match than in previous tournament play.

Jon Kozeluh of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., gained the right to meet Perry in quarter-final play when Al Chapin of New York was forced to default. Kozeluh was leading Chapin by two sets when rain halted play.

Herman Peterson of Fisher's Island, N. Y., was eliminated by Walter Senior of Louisville, Ky., in a fast battle, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6.

In doubles play, Frank Rericha of Stamford, Conn., teamed with Peterson to oust Ed Stillman of Pinehurst, N. C., and Herbert Stead of Harrisville, R. I., 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

Skeen and John Faunce of Hollywood, Calif., teamed to trim Ray White of Glenview, Ill., and Bill Heth of Hot Springs, Va., 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

International League

Jersey City 3, Buffalo 2.
Rochester at Baltimore, postponed.
Toronto at Newark, postponed.
Montreal at Syracuse, postponed.

American Association

Louisville 9, Minneapolis 0.
Toledo 11, Kansas City 5.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee at Columbus, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 4, San Diego 0.
Oakland 8, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 3.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 3.

Texas League

San Antonio 6, Beaumont 3.
Dallas 12, Fort Worth 6.
Tulsa 6, Oklahoma City 3.
Shreveport 5, Houston 4.

Southern Association

Little Rock 4, Birmingham 1.
Atlanta 9, Nashville 4.
New Orleans 2, Memphis 1.
Knoxville at Chattanooga, postponed.

Eastern League

Scranton 2, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Springfield 8, Hartford 7.
Elmira 3, Williamsport 0.
Binghamton at Albany, postponed.

Tennis Postponed

PINEHURST, N. C., April 25 (AP)—For the second straight day rain caused postponement yesterday of the quarter-final matches in the men's and women's singles and men's doubles of the North and South amateur tennis tournament. Weather permitting, the play will be resumed today.

Scoring Marathon

STARKVILLE, Miss., April 25 (AP)—Add to the season's baseball scoring marathons.

Mississippi State players collected three home runs, five triples, two doubles and 15 singles in defeating the University of Kentucky, 29-2, yesterday.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Rollie Hemsley was fined $250 and disciplined for the second time by Manager Oscar Vitt.

Frisch's Insurance Policy Pays Fat Dividend Check

By the Associated Press

Frankie Frisch's insurance policy returned a nice fat dividend check to the Pittsburgh Pirates today, and no one was happier than the "policy," himself. For, this policy, better known to the trade as Jim The Ripper Collins, not only paid off when it counted most—in the clutch—but he did it against the Chicago Cubs, the club that let the policy "lapse" by sending him to the minors a couple of years ago.

It must have warmed the hearts of both Frankie and Rip, that pinch-single Collins delivered in the 11th inning yesterday which gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 2-1 decision over the Cubs. Not only did Rip thus get at least a small piece of his revenge, but it also brought back fond memories of the good old Gas House Gang days, when Frankie and Rip were frolicking to fun and fame back there at St. Louis in the mid-30's.

A Mystery

Only a very few folks were able to understand why the Cubs sent the Ripper down to the Pacific Coast League a couple of years ago. And those few were on the Cubs' innermost councils. It was known, of course, that the club had enough first-base stuff hanging around, and it was whispered that Jim didn't get along too well with some of the powers that be in the Wrigley diamond domain. But he was still going along pretty good, and a fellow who could powder that apple like Jim could—clear out of sight, on occasion—isn't exactly deadwood on any man's outfit.

But Rip was sent down, nevertheless, and he went, half-hoping and half-expecting that he might wind up as manager of Los Angeles. It didn't happen, and a few months ago, Frankie decided he'd bring his old pal back to the "big apple" as "first base insurance" for the Pirates, who had a regular fellow on the job in Elbie Fletcher. Well, sir, it was dividend day Wednesday. For 10 innings, Larry French did a good job of putting holes in the Buc bats, and looked to have the game well under control. Then, with two on in the 11th, Rip went in for Johnny Lanning and delivered.

Yankees Lead

The win didn't affect the standings in the league, for the Pirates are well down in the lists and the New York Giants, setting the pace, were rained out at Boston.

Over in the American League, however, the top spots were reshuffled and there were your old pounding pals, the Yankees, right on top of the heap. A combination of Marius Russo's seven-hit southpawing and two three-run innings, one of them produced by Charley Keller's homer, gave the Yanks a 6-3 decision over the Boston Red Sox.

This setback dropped the Sox from the No. 1 slot right down to a tie for third place with the Cleveland Indians, who were nosed out 2-1 by the Chicago White Sox Lefty Thornton Lee bested just-as-lefty Al Smith in this one and the win boosted Jimmy Dykes' wonder-men into second place.

"Hot Potato" Luke Hamlin turned in his second straight hurling "nifty" to give the revamped Brooklyn Dodgers a 6-1 win over the futile Phillies. On top of his five-hitter of last Saturday, the "Hot Potato" tossed a four-hitter this time.

Lonnie Frey's ninth-inning double sent the winning run home to enable the Cincinnati Reds to down the St. Louis Cardinals 3-2.

Tommy Bridges' steady elbowing and a two-run triple by Frankie Croucher, in celebration of his graduation from the bench, gave the Detroit Tigers a 4-2 edge over the St. Louis Browns. Washington and the Philadelphia Athletics were sidelined by cold weather.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Brooklyn	7	4	.636
St. Louis	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	5	4	.556
Chicago	3	4	.429
Boston	1	6	.100
Pittsburgh	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	8	.200

Results April 24
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1. (11 inns.)
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
New York at Boston, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	4	.636
Chicago	4	3	.571
Boston	5	4	.556
Cleveland	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Detroit	3	4	.429
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Washington	3	6	.333

Results April 24
New York 6, Boston 3.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
Washington at Philadelphia, postponed.

Brooklyn Pass Fans Get Rain Check Rights

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The battle of Brooklyn has been won—by the people.

Anyway, the Dodgers are issuing rain checks on those free (for 50 cents) passes which caused the protest that has been raging in Flatbush since the National League season opened.

Earlier this week the City Council took cognizance of the situation when an amendment to the city's administrative code was introduced providing for a $1,000 fine, a year in prison, or both for persons charging more than 25 cents on a pass to an outdoor sport exhibition unless the ticket carries a rain check stub.

College Baseball

Northeastern 8, Maine 7.
Bowdoin 6, Massachusetts State 5.
Bates 7, Worcester Tech 5.
Norwich 20, Clark 9.
Manhattan 5, C. C. N. Y. 3.
West Virginia 10, Maryland 2.
Ithaca 4, Mt. St. Mary's 2.

College Track

Ursinus 65, Delaware 61
Wesleyan 91½, Tufts 43½

College Golf

Williams 9, Bowdoin 0
Hofstra 4, Queens 2

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,0
Previous day's sales 485,0
1941 volume to date 41,745,0
1940 volume to date 69,243,8

Stocks Off Moderately In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Leading stocks lost much of their rallying urge in today's market without displaying any particular weakness.

Hesitancy was apparent at the start and, for the greater part of the proceedings, negligible declines and advances were about evenly divided. Buying eventually faded and, near the final hour, minus signs were in the majority.

Except for a few sizable blocks of low-price utilities, dealings were light. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

The war, rising tax doubts and continued labor rifts, brokers said, caused some cashing in on the two-day turnover by those who wanted to be on the safe side over the week-end.

Bid up now and then in the share list were Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Sears Roebuck, Phelps Dodge, and American Can.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Eastman Kodak and Union Carbide.

Consolidated Gas of Baltimore slipped in the curb, along with American Cyanamid "B" and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Irregular

With the exception of the rail group, bonds were irregular and narrow today.

Going into the final hour a majority of the recently rising carriers were still above water, although profit taking left its mark in several issues. Other groups were about evenly balanced between small gains and losses.

Up a shade were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Rock Island 4s of '88, American & Foreign Power 5s, and City of New York 3s, while a bit backward were Erie 5s of '75, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s of '65, and International Hydro Electric 6s of '44.

United States Governments were traded lightly, with little change in prices.

In the foreign sector, Australian 4½s and Canadian 4s advanced, while Rhine-Westphalia 6s of '53 dipped.

Wheat Prices Rise On Active Buying

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Wheat prices rose almost two cents a bushel today as the grain market's recovery was accelerated.

Buying attributed to professional traders, some of whom covered previous short sales, and to cash grain dealers and milling interests accounted for the strength. In the absence of specific trade developments to encourage purchases, traders attributed the action to improved flour demand, possibly involving some government business, and to general reinstatement of sold out lines on the theory that developments in the Balkans had been discounted and that government plans call for increased efforts to bolster prices.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Loco pf	$1.50	..	June 19	June 4
Havana Electric & Utilities Co, 6% pf	75c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Int Ry Cent Am pf	$1.25	..	May 15	May 5
Kinney-Hayes Wheel "A"	$1	..	June 2	May 20
Un Gas Corp pf	$2.25	..	June 2	May 9

Extra

Atlas Nt Bk, Cin	$2.50	..	May 1	Apr. 30

Irregular

Bethlehem Steel	$1.50	..	June 2	May 9
Holophane Co	65c	..	June 2	May 15
Northwest Bancorp	20c	..	May 26	May 10
Swan-Finch Oil	25c	..	May 15	May 1
Vanadium-All St	$1.25	..	June 2	May 16

Regular

Aetna B Bear	35c	..	June 16	June 2
Allied Prod	25c	..	July 1	June 9
Do 'A'	43¾c	..	July 1	June 9
Aluminum Ltd	$2	..	June 5	May 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Am Auto Ins Co, St Louis	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Am Home Prod	20c	M	June 2	May 14
Am Fur Co, Inc	3c	..	May 15	May 13
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 14
Am Met Co	25c	..	June 2	May 21
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 21
Am Stl Fd	25c	..	June 30	June 14
Atlas N Bk Cin	$5	S	May 1	Apr 30
Bankers & Shippers Ins Co of N Y	$1.25	Q	May 14	May 5
Beth Steel pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 6
Bohn Alu & Brass	50c	..	July 1	June 13
Bower R Bear	75c	..	June 20	June 6
Capital Bk (Cleve)	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Chi, Wilm & Frank Coal Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Chile Copper	50c	..	May 27	May 9
Emp Ins Corp	40c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Fairbanks Morse	50c	..	June 2	May 10
Fitzsimmons & C. D	25c	..	June 1	May 20
Ind Assoc Tel pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Kable Bros Co	5c	Q	Apr. 28	Apr. 28
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 15
Kayser & Co (J)	25c	..	May 15	May 5
Kellogg & Bulkeley Co	50c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Midland Grocery Co 6% pf	$3.00	S	July 1	June 25
Nat Mal & Stl C	25c	..	June 7	May 23
Princeton Water Co (N. J.)	$1.00	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Prov'l Bk of Can	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 9
Do 6% pf D	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 9
Do 5% pf E	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 9
San Diego G & El	7½c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Stott Briquet Co, Inc $2 conv pf	50c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
Tide Wat Assoc Oil	15c	Q	June 2	May 9
U S Fire Ins Co	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
U S Play Card	50c	..	July 1	June 14
Warren (Nor) pf	75c	Q	May 31	May 15
Warren F & Pipe	50c	..	June 2	May 15
Nat Mal & Stl C	25c	..	June 7	May 23

Lehigh Bond Interest Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad will pay in full the interest due on May 1 on its general consolidated mortgage bonds, A. N. Williams, President, said. The issue is outstanding in the amount of $72,336,000 and the semi-annual service requirement amounts to $1,558,462.

Cutler Hammer Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Cutler-Hammer, Inc., manufacturers of electrical control equipment, reported for the March quarter net profit of $427,101, equal to 65 cents a common share, against $406,295, or 61 cents a share, in the first three months a year ago.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅜	⅜	Apr 24
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw					
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7	7	7	Apr24
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	4	20	19½	19½	
25⅜	18¼	Allen Ind (¼g)	19	20¾	19¾	20¼	+1⅛
11¼	8	Allen Wat (½g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr24
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Apr24
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	Apr23
14¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	17	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
75⅜	51¼	Allied Stores	6	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71½	71½	71½	Apr24
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	26⅜	26	26	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	15	15	15	Apr23
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	2	¾	¼	¼	— ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48⅞	48½	48½	— ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6	6	6	
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr24
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	2	84½	84	84¼	+ ⅞
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Apr22
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	1	24⅛	24	24	— ½
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	65	64¾	65	
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Apr23
83¾	61½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	61½	61½	61½	Apr23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr24
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr24
17⅛	11½	Am Encaus Til	4	11½	11½	11½	Apr18
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr16
11⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr24
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	2	17⅛	17	17	
37⅛	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr22
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	3	33½	33	33	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr24
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	15	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	12⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
17⅛	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
94⅝	79	Am Locomotive	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & F (.34g)	9	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
19½	15½	Am M & Metal	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Metal (½g)	4	15½	15½	15½	Apr24
46¾	36	Am Power & Lt	24	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
39	31	Am P&L$6pf(3k)	3	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
7¼	6	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Rad&S(.15g)	21	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Roll M (.35g)	5	13¼	13	13	— ¼
8⅜	7¼	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
45¼	34	Am Seat (½e)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
154	138¾	Am Sm & R (1g)	13	37⅛	36½	36½	— ½
54	40	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	— ½
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	6	39	37	39	—1
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	6	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	7	10⅛	10	10	Apr21
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	86	86	86	Apr24
1683¼	155	Am T & T (9)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
73½	66¼	Am Tobacco (5)	16	1555⅜	1543¼	1543¼	—1¼
74½	67½	Am Tob B (5)	3	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅜
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	4	68½	67¾	67¾	— ⅜
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	1483⅜	148	148	Apr21
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr24
29⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	— ⅜
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	55	54¼	55	+ ¼
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	6	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
14¼	11½	Anchor H (.80e)	20	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ¾
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	9	9	9	Apr23
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
1115⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Apr24
51½	41¼	Armour Ill	2	1101¼	1098⅜	1101¼	Apr24
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	20	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	52½	52½	52½	Apr24
34⅜	26½	Arm Cork (1½g)	1	60	60	60	Feb13
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (3⅜g)	7	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
63¼	43⅜	Artloom (1¾g)	1	7	7	7	Apr19
73⅜	55⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5	5	5	Apr22
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr23
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	79½	79½	79½	Apr24
35½	26	Associates (2)	3	27	26	27	Apr12
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	52	26¾	26	26⅛	— ⅜
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	68½	68⅜	68½	+ ½
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅞
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—1½
24½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	23¼	22⅞	23	Apr24
1101¼	1077⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
71⅜	95⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4934	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	49¾	49½	49½	Apr24
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	Apr21
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	15	Austin Nichols	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr21
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	85	3	2⅞	3	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	21	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Apr24
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
247⅜	189¼	Bath IrWks(3⅛g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Apr24
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r16
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅜
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	4	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
207⅜	191¼	Benef I L (.45g)	7	195⅜	195⅛	195⅜	
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	Apr24
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr24
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel(1½g)	28	70⅛	68⅝	69	—1
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	1213¼	1213¼	1213¼	Apr24
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17	17	17	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	7	7	7	
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	Apr24
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
35	25½	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	26	26	26	
22⅜	17¾	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Apr24
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	12	19⅛	18⅞	19	
17⅜	7⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	6	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
39⅝	30	Boston & Maine	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4½	3¼	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
12⅜	8¾	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
25⅜	18⅛	Bridgeport (¼g)	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
41	36	Briggs Mfg (½g)	10	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
44½	38	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	—2
2½	2⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
6⅝	5¾	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr24
14⅛	10	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21⅜	19¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	6	6	6	Apr24
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
25⅛	21	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
3¾	2⅜	Budd Mfg	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr24
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	Apr22
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	3	50	50	50	Apr23
83¾	73¼	Burr Add (.30g)	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
33¼	21¼	Bush Terminal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr24
51⅜	41½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr24
218⅜	193¼	But Bros pf(1½)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Apr24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	20	20	20	Apr24
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Apr24
12	8⅜	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11	Camp Wy (.60g)	7	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
41¼	31⅜	Canadian Pacific	14	35⅜	31½	31½	— ¼
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
31¼	23⅜	Capital Adm A	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr23
30½	22	Carpent Stl(1½g)	1	24	24	24	Apr24
31½	25⅜	Car & Gen (.10)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅜
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	Apr24
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
22¾	16¾	Cent-Aguir (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	15⅜	15	15	Apr24
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	29½	29½	29½	Apr21
53⅜	31¼	Cert-teed Prod	3	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr23
44⅛	37⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	39	38¼	38⅜	— ⅜
102½	87⅜	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr17
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2½	1½	Chi Great West	8	2¼	2	2	— ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	14	7¼	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6	Chi Mail O (¼e)	7	6¼	6	6	Apr23
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	37½	37½	37½	Apr22
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
9½	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
13⅜	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr23
72⅛	56¼	Chickasha (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
27⅜	11½	Childs Co	21	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Apr24
3	2¼	Chrysler (1½g)	3	58½	57½	57½	Apr23
103¼	83¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	City Stores	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	25	Clark Eq (3¾g)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	Apr24
35¼	26⅞	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
34	28½	Climax M (1.20)	6	32⅜	32	32¼	— ¾
106	87	Cluett P (½g)	5	31	30½	31	+ ¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
13	11⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr22
103½	100¾	Colgate-P (½a)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
30¼	21½	Colgate-P pf (4¼)	4	117⅛	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
20	14	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	21½	21½	21½	Apr21
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr24
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Apr24
47⅜	23¼	Col G&E (.10g)	56	27⅜	23¼	23¼	
82½	74¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	75	74¼	75	Apr23
67⅜	43⅜	Colum Pict	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Apr22
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr22
80½	72	Col Carb (1g)	2	70	70	70	—2
104	99⅜	Coml Credit (3)	18	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
37⅞	29⅝	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	
111½	83⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	31¾	31¼	31¼	
1	⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	3	105	105	105	+ ¼
61¼	49	Com'th & South	497	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30½	26	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	56	54¾	54¾	—1¼
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	16	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
18½	14½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr16
29⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	9	14½	14	14	— ½
15⅞	11	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
7½	5¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	11¼	11	11	Apr22
23⅜	19	Cons Cop (¼g)	4	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
107⅜	104	Cons Edison (2)	16	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
¾	½	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	104	103½	104	— ⅜
8	7¼	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
3½	2½	Cons F pf (¼k)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
6¼	5¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
1⅜	¾	Consol Oil (½)	31	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1	1	1	Apr18
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal	1	33⅜

Commerce and Finance

Larger Profits, Good Tax Position Put Rails in Better Esteem

Business and Industry

Beth. Steel Quarter Net Off Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation's mills—operating 24 hours a day—are whittling away at a gigantic $1,323,200,000 backlog of unfilled orders, largest in the company's history.

Over $1,000,000,000 of the orders are for shipbuilding steels, with the remainder representing civilian consumer needs and a long list of defense items, such as tank plates, general ordnance.

Record Production

Bethlehem's mills, operating at 102 per cent of rated capacity, are turning out the biggest tonnage of steel ever to be carted away from the furnaces, for while plants hit 103.5 per cent in the final 1940 quarter, that was before schedules had been revised this year to include added producing facilities.

Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem President, announcing first quarter earnings, said defense steel requirements were being given "the green light" throughout the arms program—getting first call on all metal produced.

Net income for the first three months this year was $10,436,028 after charges equal to $2.95 a common share compared with $14,516,799 or $4.32 a share in the final quarter of 1940 and $10,891,139 or $3.02 a share in the March quarter a year ago.

Directors voted a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common, payable June 2 to stock of record May 9, the same amount as was paid in the two previous quarters.

The Bethlehem President said he was quite alarmed about the coal labor troubles, and prolonged stoppage of work at the mines.

He emphasized that Bethlehem still had coke on hand for "a few more weeks," but the industry generally, he said, was not as well off as Bethlehem.

Output Curtailed

"Production of pig iron and steel is being seriously curtailed because of lack of soft coal," he said of the industry generally. "It is serious."

When asked if his company was going to seek a rise in steel prices as a sequel to the recent 10-cents-an-hour pay increase for steel workers, Mr. Grace declares he understood Washington efforts to control prices was to keep things in balance, including prices, wages, farm income, and other factors.

"I am in entire sympathy with the necessity for a controlled and balanced economy," he said. "That can be accomplished only by the leadership of the Federal Government. Some of us may get hurt here and there. But we will all be hurt far less if that policy (keeping prices, wages and farm income, etc. in line) is followed consistently in this emergency period."

Mr. Grace said total wage payments in the first quarter were $68,701,000, uaid to 141,321 workers, both new records for the company. Average earnings were 97.3 cents an hour.

He said the recent wage boost would cost the company about $20,000,000 a year.

For the 12 months period ending March 31, net profit was $48,222,413, equal to $13.96 a common share.

Eastman Says U. S. Transportation Units Need Guiding Agency

BALTIMORE (AP) — Establishment of a governmental agency, possibly a "Department of Transportation," to guide the nation's "transportation system as a whole," was suggested by Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman.

"There is need for constructive leadership, guidance and planning" of road, rail, air and waterway carriers he told the American Society of Civil Engineers' convention.

Such an agency would "issue no orders," Mr. Eastman said, but would be a "planning and promotional body" divorced from "regulation of the kind which requires quasi-judicial procedure."

"Clearly there are certain things which each type of carrier can do better than any of the others, and the ideal system would be one which would utilize them all accordingly, emphasizing co-operation and co-ordination and avoiding definitely wasteful uses, but at the same time retaining a very considerable element of competition."

Jacksonville Utility Gains Over 2,000 New Customers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Over 2,000 new electrical connections have been made in Jacksonville between Dec. 15 and April 1, Utilities Commissioner Ernest E. Anders announced recently.

Figuring five persons to a family, these new connections mean an additional 10,000 population for this city in the past four months, according to the electric auditing department.

Earnings for the first quarter of the year gained $186,906.28 over revenue in 1940 for that period of time. "This exceeds our most optimistic expectations," Mr. Anders reported.

Corn Products Refining

NEW YORK (AP)—Corn Products Refining Co. and its subsidiary sales companies reported net profit for the March quarter of $2,496,983, or 81 cents a common share, compared with $2,361,538, or 76 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

Promoted

Blank & Stoller

Samuel E. Thompson

Elected a Vice-President of the General Reinsurance Corporation. Formerly Mr. Thompson was Secretary of the company. H. Kottgen, head of the legal and claims department, who is a member of the New York bar, has been made Secretary to replace Mr. Thompson. James C. Barron has been elected Assistant Treasurer and James A. Cathcart Assistant Secretary.

U. S. to Fight Inflation With 3-Point Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, said tonight the Government was pursuing a three-point program designed to prevent inflation—increasing supply, instituting some price controls and curtailing consumer purchasing power by higher taxes and sale of bonds.

Mandatory price ceilings are being avoided as far as possible, Mr. Henderson said in an address prepared for broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"We have the power, but if more is needed we are prepared to ask Congress for additional legislation."

If there are shortages of some consumer goods, the tendency will be for prices to rise, Mr. Henderson said, but this will be counteracted in part by higher taxes and selling bonds to the public.

"As these measures come into operation," he explained, "they will go far toward holding the demand for consumer goods down to the supply available. That process, of course, will greatly facilitate our efforts to maintain stable prices, particularly of goods entering into the cost of living."

The "basic approach" to the problem of maintaining price stability, Mr. Henderson said, "is to increase the supply of goods."

He asserted that many skeptical observers had said that "inflation is inevitable, unless harsh measures, like Germany employs, are used in this country.

"I deny this most emphatically," he continued.

"A gradual rise in the price level, due to our enormously increased activity, may be inevitable—but it certainly cannot be called inflation. But it will add to the cost of defense.

"Roughly, every rise of one point in the level of prices now may cost the country over half a billion dollars. To put it another way, a $5 rise in the price of steel per ton represents about as much as a 5 per cent increase in the corporate income tax. Try that out on your own income tax."

Harris, Upham & Co. Post & Flagg Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—Harris, Upham & Co. and Post & Flagg, two of the oldest and best known brokerage firms in Wall Street, will consolidate on May 1.

The new concern will operate under the name of Harris, Upham & Co. Post & Flagg branch offices in a number of cities in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas and in Baltimore, Newark, N. J., and London, England, will be continued.

American Trade Group To Discuss Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The American Trade Association Executives has selected defense as it affects civil operations as the theme for its semi-annual meeting here on April 28.

Secretary Jesse H. Jones of the Department of Commerce will present the Annual Award for trade association achievement at the regular spring meeting luncheon of the association and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney will give an address on the subject, "Trade Associations and the T. N. E. C. Reports."

Republic Steel Closes Fourth Blast Furnace

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. production of pig iron will be off 25 per cent from capacity with the closing April 23 of a fourth blast furnace due to the shortage of fuel.

Three of the furnaces are in Youngstown and one in Cleveland. As a result of the Youngstown shutdown, Republic said, it is forced to halt the use of two Bessemer converters.

Favorable Tax Status of Rail Stocks Reflected in Market

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the excellent action of railway securities in the last month or two, traders here seem to think that the rails are still the best buys in the market. All groups of rail securities have been doing well, except of course the gilt-edge rail liens whose movements are not determined by company fortunes but by the trend of the money market. Notable has been the strength in second-grade and defaulted rail bonds, and the Dow Jones average of rail shares has practically stood still while the industrials were sinking persistently.

One reason has been the favorable tax position of the railroads, particularly relating to the excess profits tax. Bonds are, of course, not affected by this tax at all, and rail shares are little affected because they can hide behind the "invested capital" basis of figuring earnings exemption.

Last year, which was a fairly good year for the rails as their earnings go nowadays, brought them only around 2½ per cent on theoretical invested capital, and in January and February of this year they only averaged to make a little over four per cent. The present exempt basis is eight per cent and the most drastic change proposed on this score in last week's drastic tax proposals is to cut it to six per cent, which would still leave most of the railroads out of gunshot of the excess profits tax.

Defaulted Rails' Position

Securities of the defaulted rails are in a particularly good position in this respect, because their earnings have sunk so low in relation to "invested capital."

However, a slight caveat must be entered here against too great a feeling of security on the part of would-be buyers. The Treasury, which sees all and knows all when it comes to profits, may have some proposals up its sleeve to bring the excess profits tax to the unwilling railroads.

The ICC has indicated, in its drastic reorganization proposals of the last year or so, a desire to cut down the book-value of the property, which might whittle away some of the exemption, and also as the roads emerge from receivership, and former bond-holders get common or preferred stock, the earnings available to them will become subject at least to normal corporation income tax, while the Treasury may yet get Congress to lower the exempt base in such way as to reach quite a few roads with the excess profits tax. Nevertheless the roads in general are in a better position in this respect than most industrials.

The second major reason for the good action of the rails lies in their current earnings. The figures on net operating income for recent months recently reported show the following gains:

Net Operating Income (in millions dollars)

	Recent Months	A Year Earlier	Gain
1940: September	74	86	—14%
October	87	102	—15
November	71	70	+1
December	79	61	+30
1941: January	62	46	+35
February	58	33	+75

Railroad Outlook Improves

Another basis of comparison is equally favorable. During 1940 the railroads carried not quite 31 per cent of their increase in gross revenues over into net operating income. Of their January 1941 increase, however, they carried over 50 per cent and of their February increase, 57 per cent. These figures seem to indicate that the rather large additions, betterments, etc., of recent years have put the roads in an excellent earnings position.

During 1940 they were, presumably, making up some of the maintenance perhaps skimped during the poor years of 1938 and 1939. Now they are free to carry a larger percentage of gross over to net. This, of course, always exposes the rails to pressure from labor on the one hand and shippers on the other.

But the maximum estimate of labor demands so far (for two weeks' vacations) seems to run around a $90,000,000 annual cost, and the growing shortage of transportation is likely to make shippers glad to get what they can get without trying to squeeze the last dollar out of the traffic department; moreover there is talk of making shippers accept the shortest shipping route, in the interest of conserving carloadings, which would save the rails money as well as freight cars.

Further Expansion Likely

The current increase in business will probably continue. Carloadings were up 11 per cent in 1940 over 1939. During the first quarter of this year they were up about 12 per cent. For the second quarter, shippers anticipate a 15 per cent increase, and in periods of rising business these regional shippers' board estimates usually err on the conservative side.

In fact, the car supply situation, from the railroads' point of view, is none too favorable. Last year's peak weekly carloadings in October were round 840,000 cars, and would have been round 860,000 if the Coal Commission hadn't announced higher prices and caused many coal buyers to buy in advance. As it was, the car surplus was only round 75,000, which really should be figured as round 55,000. So even a 10 per cent increase in carloadings carried through this year would require some 86,000 more cars, or more than last year's surplus.

Last year the AAR called for an addition of 100,000 cars through new construction and through a speed-up in repairs. Even if these 100,000 cars can be added, therefore, which isn't certain, the surplus would be only 14,000 cars, which is no surplus at all since all cars aren't interchangeable and shortages already threaten in certain types of cars. The western roads are beginning to prepare for a shortage of cars from June 1 onward, and railroad officials are beginning to speed up their orders for new cars—which doesn't necessarily mean they can get them, as the rail equipment people are short of shops, tools, and men.

Shipping Situation Precarious

Another worry is the world shipping situation, which is likely to pull off a good many of the few remaining coastwise and intercoastal ships. Also there is lively talk of requiring that some of our present heavy volume of strategic materials imports from the Far East be, instead of sent through the Panama Canal, transshipped on the Pacific Coast to rail carriers, And on top of that the current world shortage of oil tankers, due to the British and U. S. Navy requirements, may be too much for the pipe lines and force movement of fuel oil and even crude to the Atlantic Seaboard by rail. This shipping business is for the most part too bulky and requires too long a haul to be taken over by truck, so that while it might bring the railroads a good many dollars in extra business it may also bring them a good deal of worry as to how to handle it.

The Western roads seem in the best earnings position. They carried 54 per cent of their 1940 gain in gross over to net operating income against only 30.9 per cent for the whole country and only 7.1 per cent for the South. The bankrupt roads, too, are in a good position, and a large proportion of them are western. Freed of interest charges in recent years their trustees have plowed earnings back into the property and put it in good position to take advantage of prosperity. Long-haul carriers like Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and the Milwaukee, should benefit from business sidetracked from the Panama Canal, though a few roads might actually lose some present business to and from certain ports.

Pacific Northwest Apple Growers Ask for Cut in Rail Freight Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The apple growers of the Pacific Northwest have petitioned the Transcontinental Freight Bureau for a reduction in the rail freight charges on their merchandise. The petition requests reductions on shipping charges on apples shipped from points in Oregon and Washington in an effort to salvage the Northwest's apple tonnage, which, in recent years, has suffered sharp declines, according to orchardists.

The request for the reduction was filed by the Northwest Perishable Traffic Bureau and concerned all apples shipped to points east of the Rocky Mountains. The requested reductions ranged from 2½ cents to 11 cents per box.

A brief filed by the apple growers declared that the rate reductions asked would benefit railroads and growers alike. The brief cited four points of contention on this argument: (1) Orchard destruction through increased transportation rates had reduced apple tonnage handled by the railroads; (2) loss of foreign markets through warring conditions; (3) financial plight of the industry; (4) loss of markets in the eastern part of the United States, a condition claimed to be equally damaging to both growers and railroads.

At the present time approximately 85 per cent of all apples grown in the Hood River area, it is estimated, are produced through the aid of the Federal Farm Credit Administration. Some orchardists in the territory, failing to secure satisfactory aid from the government, are uprooting their orchards.

Johns-Manville Sales 45 P. C. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The Johns-Manville Corporation reported its first quarter sales were 45 per cent ahead of the 1940 first quarter volume and profits amounted to $1,561,588, compared with $777,694.

Balance for the common stock equaled $1.73 a share for the March quarter compared with 76 cents a share for the like period last year.

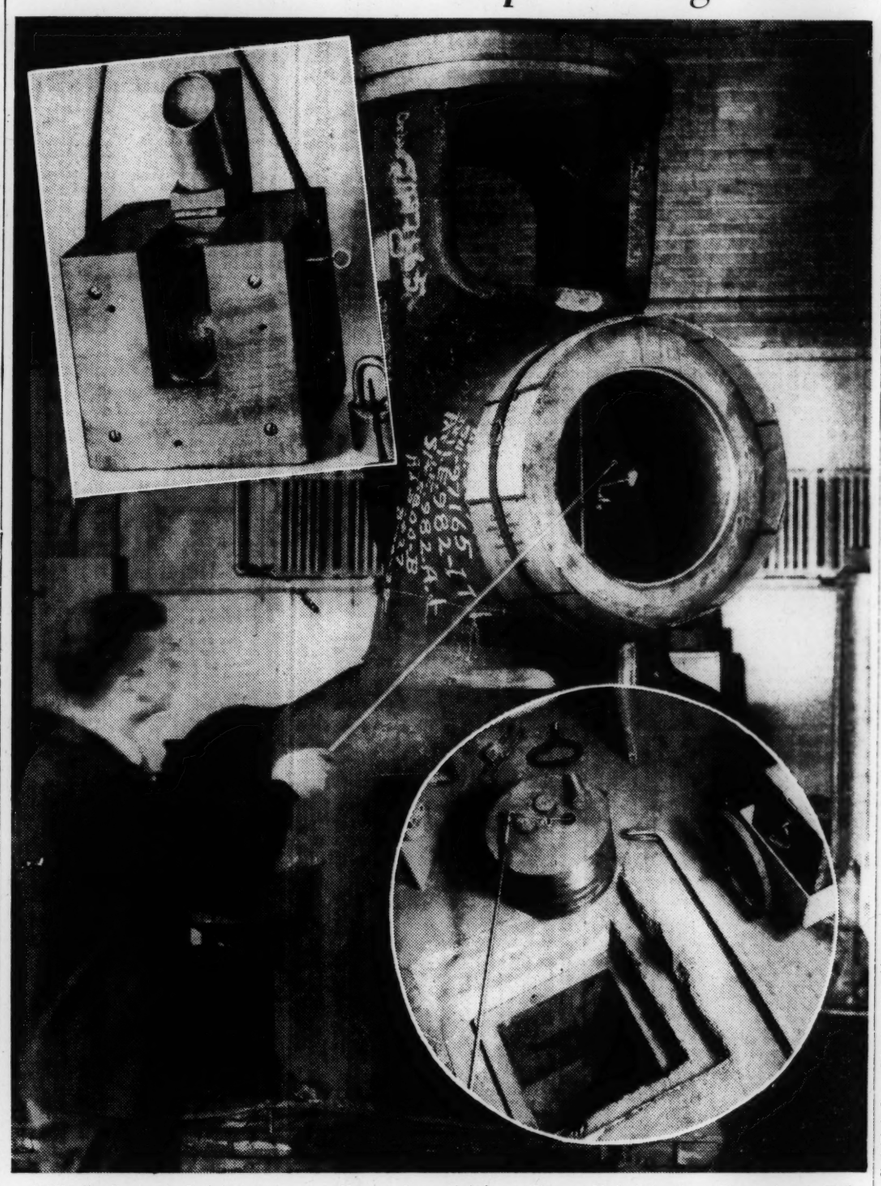
Sales amounted to $16,713,047 against $11,539,613.

Lewis H. Brown, President, said that because of conditions abroad the statements of the foreign subsidiaries, excepting Canadian properties, of the building equipment concern had been excluded from the financial statements for the latest and last year's first quarter.

Hecker Products Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Hecker Products Corp. first quarter net profits was $341,814, equal to 23 cents a common shar. This compared with $243,025 or 15 cents a share, in the same period of the previous year.

Radium Potent Factor Implementing Defense



A Westinghouse technician puts a small capsule containing radium sulfate into place. Upper inset: This lead-lined case is used to transport radium sulfate from the safe to the metal being inspected. The substance is never handled directly. Lower inset: Radium sulfate, the source of powerful gamma rays, is stored in this sunken lead-lined safe at the Westinghouse plant.

Radium Sulfate Extensively Used in Defense Industries

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Orders for more than $500,000 of radium, the bulk of which are from the British Empire and United States governments, were reported by President Gilbert Labine to shareholders of Eldorado Gold Mines, Limited, at the annual meeting here. These orders, he said, did not include normal sales of radium and uranium to be expected during the year. The orders are expected to employ the full facilities of the Port Hope, Ont., refinery for the balance of the year.

Mr. Labine said development of the United States radium market as a result of radiography, together with increasing attention being directed toward radium therapy throughout South America, indicates very favorable results.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Pinpoint power plants," minute grains of radium sulfate, are at work inspecting national defense equipment as it is rushed through production in the large Westinghouse Steam Division Works at Lester, Pa., near Philadelphia.

These mites of radium salt produce gamma rays potent enough to penetrate 10 inches of steel, registering the metal's internal condition on film. Radium sulfate is used to examine parts of steam turbines, propulsion gears and auxiliary apparatus for United States Navy fighting ships. The inspection process, worked out by Navy engineers and researchers, also is being applied to commercial power equipment.

Speeds Up Work

As a step in speeding up national defense work, 500 milligrams of radium sulfate have just been acquired. This brings the supply at the plant to 825 milligrams, a strange tool of science about half the size of a boy's small marble. A pound of radium sulfate would cost about $11,005,000, and would be about the size of a tennis ball.

This increase in the supply of the costly radium compound is a result of the greatest volume of Navy orders in the 23-year history of the big plant. Four thousand men are at work on propulsion turbines and gears for destroyers, cruisers, battleships and aircraft carriers.

N. L. Mochel, Manager of the Metallurgical Engineering Department at the Works, termed radium sulfate, "Nature's most efficient power plant."

"The compound resembles slightly discolored table salt," he said.

"The atoms split spontaneously. This perpetual disintegration generates gamma rays which can pierce the hardest steel. Flaws in the metal appear on the film as dark areas. The rays are able to reach the film with greater intensity during an exposure period through flaws than through solid metallic structure."

Constant Power

"Even though it decays to produce energy, radium sulfate is a constant power source," the engineer continued. "Had a scientist of the fourth century isolated a bit of radium sulfate, it would have reduced itself only to half strength by 1941. According to one widely accepted view, gamma rays produced by radium sulfate travel under an impetus equal to 1,000,000 volts."

Air bubbles and impurities in metal parts of steam and ship propulsion equipment are ferreted out to prevent the development of any weakness. "Turbine steel has to be tough and sound," Mr. Mochel said.

"It must undergo steam temperatures up to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, hot enough to melt zinc. The steam hurtles through the machines at pressures as high as 1,500 pounds per square inch. The steel structure of a turbine steam chest resists expanding forces which are equivalent to the weight of the largest railroad locomotive.

"When a piece of equipment is brought into the laboratory for inspection, a technician fishes a radium capsule out of a sunken safe. The walls and bottom of the safe are four-inch slabs of lead. Inside it is a block of lead with small wells to hold the radium sulfate containers. A lead lid locks into place over the safe.

"Radium sulfate must be handled with extreme care. The laboratory is lined with lead. We never remain more than a minute or so in the vicinity when a capsule is exposed."

Very Powerful

Displaying a small pear-shaped aluminum shell, Mr. Mochel explained that four particles of radium sulfate were enclosed in similar containers. The shells contain tiny silver kernels in which the substance is sealed. The four metal "nuts" would fit easily in the palm of one hand. The tiny quantities of radium sulfate vary in size. The biggest, 500 milligrams, is powerful enough for examining 10-inch steel.

"The capsules are suspended on a midget rigging placed within or beside the metal being tested," he continued. "As many as 20 films have been taken in the Westinghouse laboratories at the same time. A belt of film can be placed around circular pieces of metal, such as pipe. These plates register gamma rays from a single radium sulfate source fixed in the center."

Exposture times vary from a few minutes to 48 hours, Mr. Mochel said. Time of the exposure is gauged by using a special slide rule, developed for the purpose by Navy engineers.

U. S. Buys Pork Products, Lard for Relief, British

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced the purchase of 40,418,884 pounds of pork products and 21,718,400 pounds of lard for domestic relief distribution and British aid programs.

Other food purchases announced included 3,018,600 pounds of cheese and 55 tons of grapefruit. A portion of the cheese, like the pork products, is expected to be turned over to the British.

Sharing in Defense Plan Seen Answer To Consumer Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department declared that an "equitable distribution" of the benefits of defense spending would result in a larger output of industrial goods at lower costs and a substantial recovery in farm prices.

Other results, it added, would be a large increase in employment of labor, with "perhaps some moderate increases in wage rates which have been out of line with others."

In a statement entitled "sharing in the defense program," the department took notice of complaints by some consumers against advancing food prices.

"Many sincere persons think that food prices should not be permitted to experience further substantial increases, because this would contribute to an 'inflationary price spiral' and be unfair to industry and labor," the statement said.

The department said such complaints were based on the contention that industrial price advances were being held down by government action and that the wages of many persons have not risen.

But the bureau experts countered with a statement that from 1929 to 1940, hourly factory wage rates had increased 18 per cent, while the cost of living declined 18 per cent and the cost of food dropped 27 per cent.

"Evidently, therefore, a considerable rise in living and food costs would have to occur before wages now received would be out of line with the buying power of factory wages in what have been considered prosperous years just before the great depression," the department said.

Sales by Chemical Firms Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of leading chemical companies in the past three months have been running 25 per cent to 40 per cent above the already high level of a year ago, the Wall Street Journal said.

A sales gain of this size would normally mean an increase of 50 per cent to 80 per cent in profits, the Journal said. Profits before taxes are expanding in this ratio but, after deducting heavier taxes, the industry is earning about the same amount as a year ago.

Republic Aviation Reports '40 First Profitable Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Republic Aviation Corp., manufacturers of high altitude pursuit aircraft, had in 1940 the first profitable year in its 8-year history, W. Wallace Kellett, President, said in an announcement after the regular meeting of the board of directors.

For the year ended Dec. 31, last, net sales of airplanes and parts were $10,313,745, he said, producing earnings equal to 63 cents per share of common stock after reservations to cover all taxes and $100,000 to meet dividends on the convertible second preferred stock.

The company's backlog is in excess of $60,000,000, Mr. Kellett said.

U. S. Officials Differ on Way To Tax Public

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of Congress appeared to be in general agreement with Treasury officials on the need for raising $3,500,000,000 in new taxes, but dissension cropped up over specific methods of obtaining the vast sum.

The questioning of Secretary Henry Morgenthau by both Republican and Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee ended with no indication of any reduction of the revenue goal. Several Congressmen, however, took spirited exception to projected details of the program.

Some Protests

Representative Frank Crowther (R), New York, protested that a Treasury suggestion for applying surtaxes to every dollar of taxable income was "burning down the barn to kill the rats." Such a drastic levy, he objected, might affect the purchasing power.

Another committeeman, Representative [illegible]old Knutson (R), Minnesota, declared in a statement that there was a lack of imagination" in the Treasury program for raising the money through higher and more extensive individual income taxes, boosted corporation levies, new and increased excise taxes and stiffer charges against estates.

"The Government is following the old formula of merely increasing existing taxes which in some instances are already too high," he said.

Representative Harold Cooley (D), North Carolina, whose district lies in the tobacco belt, protested that a proposed higher tax on cigarettes was "unjustified." Mr. Cooley—not a member of the committee—expressed apprehension that stiffening of the rate might reduce cigarette consumption and thereby both hurt the grower and diminish tax collections.

The present cigarette rate of 6½ cents per package of 20 brings in about $500,000,000 a year. The Treasury suggested an 8-cent tax.

Other representatives took exception to a broad system of new excise levies said to have been proposed by the staff of the joint congressional committee on taxation.

This list has not yet been made public but one Ways and Means committeeman, who asked that his name not be used, said it amounted to "little less than a general sales tax," a form of taxation to which the Treasury has expressed emphatic opposition.

Abandon Wage Tax

John L. Sullivan, Assistant Treasury Secretary, told the committee that the Treasury in discarding the sales levy was actuated not "merely by a knowledge that such a tax would fall more heavily on the very lowest income groups" but also by belief that it would militate against the most equitable distribution of the tax load.

Mr. Sullivan also asserted that the Treasury had considered, then abandoned, a general pay roll tax. Such a levy was left out of the Treasury plan, he said, because of the difficulty of collecting it from professional people and farm labor.

The Assistant Secretary asserted that one Treasury goal was to provide one-third of federal revenue on the basis of taxpayers' "ability to pay," another third from corporate taxes, and the remainder from commodity excises.

After hearing Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Sullivan, the committee adjourned its public hearings until Monday but ordered a closed session on procedure to be followed in handling the tax measure.

American Steel Foundries

NEW YORK (AP)—American Steel Foundries consolidated net profit in the first quarter of this year was $979,526 or 82 cents a common share compared with $1,260,960 or $1.06 a share, in the March quarter last year. The latest earnings were after a reserve of $195,000 for probable tax increases.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Germany Has Enough Oil, Says Expert

CLEVELAND (AP) — Of the Axis nations, Japan has the worst prospect of obtaining oil supplies for conquest, but Germany's present resources are adequate without securing oil from the Near East, a petroleum expert told the industry.

Imports from California and the Netherlands East Indies are Japan's chief source of supply at present, E. De Golyer, appraisal engineer of Dallas, Texas, declared at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association.

California Output

He reported California oil fields exported 4,071,000 barrels of oil to Japan in the first quarter of this year, compared with 5,556,000 barrels in the same period last year. He cited estimates of Japanese civil consumption at 25,000,000 barrels, and military consumption at 21,-000,000 and 16,000,000 barrels in 1938 and 1939, of which only a small fraction is produced at home.

"In case of war in which our country is involved," he said, Japan's sole possible source of supply would be the East Indies, dominated by Singapore, it's oil doubtful of acquisition "even by conquest," as the wells probably would be blown up if the Japanese landed.

He estimated "total production for Germany and the countries which she has overrun plus the products which she may be able to secure from Russia" at "approximately 100,000,000 barrels annually," compared with estimates of 110,000,000 barrels needed by Germany according to "some of her own experts."

Commenting that domestic savings and pre-war stocks make up the 10,000,000 difference, he said, "obviously the German position is not too easy, but there has been no evidence of shortage."

Iraq Vulnerable

He described the Near East oil fields of Iran and Iraq as producers of only 5 per cent of present world production, but "one of the greatest potential oil areas of the world."

Noting that the great Kirkuk field in Iraq seems "very vulnerable to air attack," he remarked:

"It is difficult to see, however, how oil from this region can be made available to the Axis powers, even in the event of conquest, it the pipe lines from Iraq to the Mediterranean area are destroyed and unless the Axis powers can secure some control of the sea."

General Telephone Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 40,000 shares of $2.50 preferred stock of General Telephone Corp., a holding company for 14 telephone companies operating in 2,700 communities, has been offered publicly at $51.50 a share and accrued dividends by an underwriting group.

This block is in addition to 135,-000 shares sold last February by the same underwriters, Bonbright & Co., Paine,' Webber & Co., and Mitchum, Tully & Co.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 12.00; export, F. A. S., N. Y., 11.00-12.00. Tin easier, spot and nearby 52.25; forward 51.75. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc quiet, East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '47-'43	106.18	106.18	106.18
2 3¼s '45-'43	107.3	107.3	107.3
5 2s2'55-'53	103.23	103.23	103.23
5 2½s '60-'55	110.31	110.30	110.30

New York City Bonds

48 3s '80	103⅜	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	102½	102½	102½
3 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
19 Alleghany2cv 5s '44	92½	91¾	91⅝
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	82¼	81¼	81½
14 Am & For P5s 2030	57½	57	57
2 Am IGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
10 Am T & T 5½s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¾	107⅜	107¾
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	57½	57½	57½
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
12 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
25 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99½	99½	99½
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	98⅞	99
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 AT&SF T ShL 4s 58	111½	111½	111½
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¾	78½	78½
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	74½	74½	74½
8 A C Line 4½s 64	66½	66⅜	66½
2 A C Line 5s 45	86¾	85⅝	86¾
11 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	95⅛	95	95
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68	68	68
18 B&O 95 st A	37	36½	36½
2 B&O 95 st C	42½	42½	42½
17 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36¼	36½
22 B&O 96 st F	36½	36⅛	36⅜
211 B&O cv 60 st	28⅞	28¼	28¼
21 B&O 4s 48	67½	67⅛	67½
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	56	56	56
3 B&O S W 50 st	48½	48	48
11 Bang&Aro cn 4s 51	45⅛	44½	44½
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	87	87	87
3 Bell TPa 5s 48B	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	130¼	130¼	130¼
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104	104	104
14 Bost&Me 4½s 70	28⅝	28¼	28¼
8 Bost&Me 4s 60	72	71¾	71¾
2 Bos&NYAirl 4s 55	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	111½	111½	111½
11 Buf R&P 5s 57 st	45	44¾	44¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Can Nat Ry 5s70	103	102	102
12 Can Nat 5s60 Jly	101	100¾	100¾
12 Can Nat 5s69 Oct	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s55	101⅜	101	101¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s57	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Can Nor 6½s46	107	107	107
2 Can Pac 4½s46	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s60	75½	75½	75½
14 Can Pac 4s perp	63	62	62
6 Caro Cen 4s49	45	45	45
10 Cen of Ga 5½s59	4⅜	4¼	4¼
94 Cen of Ga 5s59C	4⅜	4	4
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s45	12½	12½	12½
43 Cen Pac 5s60	54⅞	54	54⅜
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	75	74¼	74¼
6 Cen RR NJ 5s87	17⅜	17½	17½
2 Certain-td 5½s48	85½	85½	85½
3 Chg P&F 5½s43&s50	104	104	104
22 C&O 3½s96D	103⅞	103½	103⅞
19 C&O rfg 3½s96E	104	104	104
7 Chi&Alton 3s49	17	17	17
13 CB&Q rfg 5s71A	84½	84⅛	84⅛
1 CB&Q 4½s77	76	76	76
1 CB&Q gen 4s58	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93	93½
16 Chi&E Ill inc 97	24½	24⅜	24½
8 Chi¾Erie 5s82	112¼	111¾	112¼
21 Chi Gt W inc 4½s2038	37⅞	36¾	37⅜
12 Chi Gt West 4s88	69	68	68
1 Chi I&L 6s66	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Chi I&L 5s66	9¾	9¾	9¾
23 CMSP & Pac 5s75	9½	9	9
22 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	2½	2½	2½
1 CM&SP 4½s89D	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
7 CM&SP 4½s89E	38½	38½	38½
22 CM&SP gen 4s89	38¼	38	38
3 Chi&NW 6½s36	29½	29½	29½
25 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	15¼	15¼	15¼
21 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24¼	23¾	23¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 87	23½	23½	23½
25 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2	2
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chi & Nw 4s '87	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	43	43	43
20 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	12⅝	12¼	12¼
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
76 CRI & P 4s '88	19½	18¾	18⅞
60 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
30 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
6 CSL & NO 5s '51	75	75	75
1 CT Hie & SE rfg 5s '60	64	64	64
16 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	52⅜	52	52⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Childs Co 5s '43	33	32¾	33
11 Choc Okla G 5s '52	16	15⅞	16
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58⅝	58¼	58¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	79	79	79
1 CCC&St CWM 4s '91	55¼	55¼	55¼
23 CCC&StL 5s '93B	89⅝	89½	89⅞
10 Cley Elec Il 4s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	77	77
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	69¼	69	69
24 Col Gr So 4½s '80	22½	22½	22¾
2 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103½	103½	103½
3 Col&So Oh Ed 3¼s'70	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Coml Mack inc '69ww	37½	37	37
11 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
1 Con Oil cv 3¼s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	75½	75½	75½
4 Consum Pow 3¼ '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	107	107
17 Crane 2¾s 50	99½	99½	99½
4 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	17	17	17
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
40 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55½	54¾	54½
5 D & R G 4½s 36	12	12	12
33 D & R G 4s 36	12¼	11¾	11⅞
16 D & R G West 5s 78	12¾	12½	12½
3 Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
11 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¼	107	107
1 E Tex V & G cn 5s 56	98	98	98
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	23¾	23¾	23¾
30 Erie rfg 5s 75	24½	23¾	24
60 Erie 1st 4s 96	92⅞	92½	92¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	52½	52	52
10 Erie cv 4s 53A	47	47	47
37 Erie cv 4s 53 B	47¼	46¾	46¾
6 Firest T&R 3½s48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
17 Fla E Cst 5s74	10⅛	10	10
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	89	89	89
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 4½s77E	92	92	92
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11 Gt Nor 4s46G	102¾	102½	102⅝
2 Gulf M&O 4s75	71	71	71
21 Gulf M&O inc 2015	47½	47	47
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s54	85½	85½	85½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	30	30	30
6 Hud&M rfg 5s57	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 Hud&M inc 5s57	11⅜	11¼	11¼
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s81	102	102	102
1 Ill Cen 3½s52	44	44	44
39 Ill Cen 4s52	46	45¼	46
48 Ill Cen 4s53	44½	43⅞	44
56 Ill Cen rfg 4s55	45¾	45¼	45½
176 Ill Cen 4¼s66	45½	44⅜	45¼
20 Ill Cen 5s55	53⅞	53½	53⅞
216 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	49⅜	48⅞	49
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s63	45½	45⅜	45⅜
1 Inland Stl 3s61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Inspira Cop 4s52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	98¼	98¼	98¼
26 Int Gt N 1st6s52	15½	15	15½
17 Int Nor 5s56 B	15	15	15
19 Int Gt Nor 5s56	15¼	14½	14½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
4 Int Met Mar 6s41	83	82⅞	83
2 Int Pap 6s55	103¾	103¼	103½
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	41	40¾	40¾
1 Int T&T 5s 55	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 Jones&LaughEl3¼s 61	97½	97⅛	97⅛
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	43	42½	43
3 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	42	42	42
16 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
4 K C Term 4s 60	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Keith (BF)6s 46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	57	57	57
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	61¼	60¾	60¾
58 L E &West 2d 5s 41	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 L S &M S 3½s 97	93	93	93
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	65	65	65
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	43	43	43
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	40	40	40
2 Leh H Term 5s 54	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47½	47⅜	47½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34½	33¾	33¾
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	30½	30⅝
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅜	27½	27⅞
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	98½	98½	98½
1 Loews 3½s 46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	95	95	95
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119½	119½	119½
1 Loud&V 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Louis&N 3½s 50A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Lou&NSou Jt M 4s'51	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Maine Cen 5s'60	50½	50½	50½
15 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	110	109¾	109⅞
6 Met Ed 4½s'68	111⅜	111¼	111¼
4 Met WSideECh 4s'38	37	35⅜	35⅜
10 Mich Cen 4½s'79	69½	68¾	69
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	12	11⅝	11⅝
19 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	11½	11	11
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11¼	11	11
3 Mo-Ill 5s'59	84½	84½	84½
68 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	10⅞	10½	10½
12 M-K-T 4½s'78	26⅛	25½	25½
31 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37¼	37	37
4 MK-Tex 4s'62 B	25	23⅞	23⅞
31 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	24½	24¼	24½
28 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	24½	24	24
7 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	24½	24½	24½
10 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	24¾	24½	24½
66 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
13 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s'38	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
7 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	112½	112½	112½
26 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	105	105	105
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	41	41	41
15 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	38¾	38	38
2 MorE&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42	42
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Natl Steel 3s'65	102⅝	102½	102½
4 N Eng RR 5s'45	59	58½	59
7 N Eng RR 4s'45	58	57¾	58
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61	124	123¾	124
2 N Cal Term 4s 53	75¾	75½	75¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	40	40	40
18 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42¼	41¾	41¾
4 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	35	35	35
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	40	40	40
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	39	39	39
30 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66	65	65
83 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59⅝	58¾	58¾
26 NYC cn 4s 98¾	65⅜	65	65⅜
9 NYC 3¾s 46	93½	93½	93½
5 NYC gn 3¼s 52	62¾	62¼	62¼
1 NYC&HR 4s 42	100	25-32	100 25-32
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63	63	63
15 NYCh&StL 6s 41	97¼	96¾	97¼
3 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	72¾	72¼	72½
57 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	62¼	61½	61¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	92½	92½	92½
4 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	95	94⅞	95
4 NY Colnnect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54½	54½	54½
30 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27¾	27⅛	27⅛
5 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	42½	42½	42½
29 NYNH&H 4½s 67 29	27	26½	26¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	25½	25½	25½
16 NYNH&H 4s 56	25¼	25	25
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24¾	24¼	24¼
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
5 NY O &W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	15½	15½	15½
7 NY Tran R 6s 46 st	100	100	100
6 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	20½	20¼	20¼
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	20¾	20½	20½
4 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105	104¾	105
55 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69½	68½	68½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61	60⅜	60½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56½	56	56
22 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¾	78½	78¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	45⅞	45⅞
1 Nor Pac 3s 204 reg	42	42	42
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110⅜	110	110
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	109	109
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114	114	114
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	80¼	80¼	80¼
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121⅛	121	121
21 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107	106⅝	106¾
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	97½	97⅜	97½
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103	103	103
19 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	51	51	51
12 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	8⅞	8¾	8¾
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	79½	79½	79½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
4 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅛	106	106
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5½	5½	5½
4 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104	104	104
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Pitt&WVA 4½s 60C	54¼	54¼	54¼
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82⅛	82	82
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Purity2Bak 5s 48	104⅜	104½	104½
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	83⅜	83½	83⅞
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68¾	68½	68½
7 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104	104	104
11 Republic Steel 4½s 51	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103¾	103⅜	103¾
8 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	42¾	42¼	42¼
14 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	9⅜	9¾	9¾
8 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94	93½	93½
15 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	69½	69½	69½
3 StLPeo&NW5s48	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
6 StLPub Ser 5s 59	71½	71⅜	71½
48 St L S F 5s 50 B	13½	13	13
1 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
76 St L S F 4½s 78	14	13¾	13¾
45 St L SF 4½s 78 ct st	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
52 St L S F 4s 50 A	12⅜	12	12⅛
2 St L SW 5s 52	27	26½	26½
10 St L SW2rfg 5s 90	15¾	15½	15½
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75½	75½	75½
7 St L S W 2nd 4s 89	48¼	48	48¼
5 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	8½	8½	8½
2 SA&A Pas 4s 43	90⅝	90	90
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅛	96¼	96½
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
4 Skelly Oil 3s 50	102	102	102
8 Socony Vac 3s 64	105	104½	104½
3 So Bell T&T 3s '79	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
28 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¾	51¾	41¾
153 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝
124 Sou Pac 4½s '69	52⅝	51⅞	51¾
63 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68⅞	68	68
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	50¼	49½	49½
2 So Pac cit 4s '49 reg	47	47	47
67 So Pac 3¾s '46	67	66½	66⅛
75 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54	53½	53⅝
22 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	88	87⅝	87⅝
24 South Ry 6½s 56	87½	86	86½
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¼	82	82
26 South Ry gen 5s '94	93¼	93¼	93¼
69 South Ry gen 4s '56	63½	63	63
6 So Ry 4s St L '51	79¾	79½	79½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	107	107	107
3 Spokane Int 5s 55	21½	21⅜	21½
2 Standw Oil N J 3s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105	105	105
5 TexarkFtSm5½s'50	94	94	94
2 Tex Corp 3s '59	104½	104½	104⅝
12 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107½	107⅝	107⅝
60 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	75	73⅞	75
20 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	75	74¾	74¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	74½	74½	74½
1 TexP-MarTr5½s'42	101	101	101
24 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18⅛	18	18
1 Third Ave 4s '60	56½	56½	56½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3s'59	102½	102½	102½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	98	98	98
1 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	102½	102½	102½
5 Utah P&L 5s'44	103	102¾	103
3 Va El&Pow 3½s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Va Ir Coal 5s 49	60	60	60
37 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	13½	13⅜	13⅜
7 Wabash 1st 5s'39	59⅜	59¼	59¼
3 Wabash 2d 5s'39	19	18¾	18¾
11 Wabash 5s'80 D	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
3 Wabash 5s'78 B	12	12	12
6 Wabash 4½s'78 C	12	12	12
5 Wabash DesM 4s'39	16¾	16½	16½
2 Walwrth 4s'55	82	82	82
1 Warner Bros 6s'48	95	95	95
3 West Shore 4s 2361	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
2 West Un 5½s'77 A	102⅜	102¾	102¾
2 Westn Md 4s'52	93¼	93	93
36 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	25½	25¼	25⅜
56 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	25¼	24¼	24¼
7 Western Un 5s'51	82¾	82	82½
9 Western Un 5s'60	81½	81⅜	81½
12 Wis Cen 4s'49	36	35	35
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
3 Young S&T cv 4s'48	102¼	102	102¼

Foreign Bonds

14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60¼	60	60¼
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60¼	60	60¼
5 Argentine 4½s '71	67½	67½	67½
8 Australia 5s '55	58	57¾	58
6 Australia 5s '57	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Australia 4½s '56	49	49	49
1 Brazil 8s '41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
19 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6 Canada 5s '52	101½	101¼	101½
24 Canada 4s '60	97¾	96¾	96¾
3 Canada 3¼s '61	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
6 Canada 3s '68	86¼

N. Y. Teachers Deny Tie To Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24 — Denials had been entered today by 11 more City College teachers that they were, or had ever been, members of the Communist Party or had engaged in subversive activities, as the Rapp - Coudert Legislative School Inquiry Committee resumed open hearings.

Another scheduled witness, David Goldway, English teacher at Townsend Harris High School, who refused to sign the usual waiver of immunity and was not allowed to testify, was under recommendation today for removal from the public pay roll by the Conduct Committee of the Board of Higher Education.

The other teachers, vehemently disclaiming any connection with Communism, had produced scholarship and academic records and letters from colleagues and educators testifying to their character. They also attacked the veracity of William Martin Canning and Mrs. Annette Sherman Gottsegen, witnesses who previously had named more than 50 teachers at City College as Communists.

Meanwhile a resolution requiring the 43,000 Department of Education employees to declare under oath whether they have ever been members of the Communist, Nazi, or Fascist parties was defeated by the Board of Education by a vote of 5 to 2. It would have affected 36,000 teachers in the public elementary and high schools and was introduced by William R. Crowley, member of the Board.

The New York County Grand Jury, sitting to determine whether perjury was committed before the Rapp-Coudert Committee, cited David Gordon, Communist Party organizer in the Twelfth Assembly District, for contempt yesterday. Sturdevant Erdman, panel foreman, told General Sessions Judge John J. Sullivan that he had given "evasive answers and obstructed the work of the jury."

Horse Show Drops Good Hands Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24 — The Good Hands event of the National Horse Show, a feature to encourage kindness to animals and good horsemanship among boys and girls, will be dropped from the exhibition by the National Horse Show Association, it was announced by the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which sponsored the Good Hands classes, today. Its action, the Society said, was based on widespread violation of the penal law prohibiting the practice of "setting" horses tails. This section of the law makes it a misdemeanor to own, show, or exhibit any horse whose tail has been "set."

"The Society feels it cannot be placed in a position of enforcing a law and then countenancing its violation in a class of which it is the sponsor," the announcement, issued at the Society's headquarters, 50 Madison Avenue, said.

"The Good Hands event was dedicated to the horsemanship of children 17 years old and younger. The horse ridden was unimportant and could be of any style or kind. One of the important conditions of the award was that no horse with a "set" tail could be employed or ridden.

"Investigation has shown that this condition has been conspicuously violated and that children have been permitted to ride in the Good Hands event upon horses, the tails of which have unquestionably been operated upon and 'set,'" the announcement added.

Millikan Bases Victory on Sea

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist and Nobel prize winner, declared today that the "major key" to the outcome of the present war "will be the sea. As long as Britannia rules the waves, she can triumph."

"This war will be won or lost on three vital battlefields—Africa, England, and the sea," Dr. Millikan said in a Times Union interview. "Germany must win on all three for ultimate victory."

Dr. Millikan criticized isolationists who "might just as well be dropping bombs on London as to urge Americans to fold their hands in composure, turn their eyes away from Europe and say 'too bad for England, but it can't happen to us.'"

"The only hope of ever even approaching the condition of a warless world lies in the principle of collective security among democracies," he maintained.

Compromise on Bill For No-Bids Ship Works

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A joint House-Senate committee has agreed on a compromise version of legislation to grant to the Maritime Commission a limited authority to let ship construction contracts by negotiation instead of competitive bidding.

The measure would also empower the Commission to compel a contractor to fill Commission contracts ahead of private jobs.

Under the bill the Commission could also negotiate contracts for chartering ships.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture, Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONX, N. Y.—7 rooms and dinette, modern 2-family house, 1265 Elder Ave. Phone Sedgwick 3-0909 or Tivoli 2-3535.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

RENT FURNISHED MAY 1 TO SEPT. 25 ATTRACTIVE PARK AVENUE APT. (51st)—Subways; 2 quiet bedrooms with baths, living and dining room, kitchen, maid's room; silver and linen optional. PL. 8-0253, or write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Second-floor, two-family house, 3 large sunny rooms; private entrance; heat, hot water, refrigeration. Call FI. 9-7817.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th — One-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, $38; one furnished room, $5. En 2-1883.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKESHORE BUNGALOWS amid fragrant pines, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.), N. H.: easy housekeeping, modern conveniences; 150 acres for patrons' private use; a friendly mountain lake, private beach, aquatics, tennis, badminton, etc. Peaceful atmosphere of harmony, congenial patronage; where one can live and enjoy nature; descriptive folder. A. V. DIMOCK

SUMMER AT CAPE COD

Completely furnished, running water, electricity, heatolator fireplace, screened porch, bath, gas stove; warm-water bathing; seasonal, monthly rental. Pinewold, Box 212, West Dennis, Massachusetts.

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SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings; good food; radiator every room, 3 baths; capacity 14; loving hospitality; $14; booklets, PulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—New term starting; instructions for adults & children in ballroom dancing. TR 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall. Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent, Exchange
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB 6767

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

FUR SPRING JACKETS—Excellent collection; low-priced; remodeling and repairing; Parisian craftsmanship; storage vaults with Revillon Freres minimum $2.50. Ask for MR. ARMAND. ARMAND et SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

HELP WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED couple as resident janitor and caretaker in a small private apartment house. Tel. Lafayette 5754 or address M. H. B., 96 Chestnut Street, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SEVEN-ROOM modern cottage, excellent repair; college town; ¾ acre land; fine views, lake region; maple shade, birch knoll. WILLIAM J. BRADBURY, Tilton, N. H.

SWARTHMORE, PA.—Normandy stone, modern home, COOL, in ½ acre of big beech trees with landscaped stream; 6 bedrooms, 5 baths; priced at ⅓ cost. E. L. NOYES.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Sweet little 6-rm. modern colonial; wooded lot; owner leaving town, will sacrifice. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. Olive F. Thornton, Waltham 3969, Wel. 0290.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Central (W. 57th), will share business office, $15.00 monthly; references. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO Repairing, not patching. Earle E. Williams, Government Commercial Broadcasting license. Amateur station W1HPS. Radio service since 1928. 34 Heath St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6536.

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

RUTH PORTER Realtor
Winchester, Mass., Properties
Win 1310 Evenings 0917

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortably furnished room, single or double; near Massachusetts station; permanent or transient. 379 Marlborough Street.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 CENTRAL PK. WEST) THOMAS WOMAN'S CLUB—Delightful, well appointed, newly decorated, cool; park view; kitchen facilities; convenient transportation; maid service. Mrs. Thomas, TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C.—Lady will share delightful, airy 4-room apartment; large corner room overlooking Columbia University; private bath. ACademy 2-8108, 601 W. 115th St. (Apt. 72).

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th Fl.)—Sunny, homelike, large, front; cross-ventilation; single, double; subways, buses. EVEREST.

N. Y. C.—Rooms $7 and $12; large; 4 closets; running water; visiting Christian Scientists accommodated. 205 W. 57th, Burton, Cir. 7-5420.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN 9600. Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSOCIATE-Companion, hostess-managing housekeeper, cultured lady; references; will travel. Write Box C-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK—Intelligent, competent, reliable; good with children; excellent references. DINKOV, 60 W. 96th St., N. Y. C. AC 2-8528.

RESPONSIBLE, experienced young woman desires opportunity serve as personal shopper, answer phone or read aloud. Com. 6849 evenings (Mass.).

SUMMER RENTALS

WADING RIVER, North Shore, L. I.—Well furnished three-room bungalow, screened porch, improvements; mile to beach; secluded, beautiful location, overlooks Sound; reasonable. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM Cleaners, Bags, Cords, Belts and Brushes! Expert Repairing. DOOLEY, 22 Ashley Street, Pittsfield, Mass. Tel. 2-5343.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Ch. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade), perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Illustrated catalogue of new furs free on request.

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SPRING FLOWERS
Great Profusion
at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
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Arl. 3090—3691
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Mys. 0600
G. O. Anderson & Sons
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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BEAUTY SALON
CUSTOM PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches Beauty Culture
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BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
STORE YOUR FURS NOW
Reasonable Rates
Phone 1231 for
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120-130 MAIN STREET

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
GET YOUR GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR Now $109.95 for 6 cu. ft. 1940 Model
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ZORIC
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Tel. 3134 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

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Washington Square
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Kathryn Kenney
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MANICURES—PERMANENTS
FLAVORED LIPSTICKS
1245 Commonwealth Ave. Sta 5544 or 5543

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
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Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

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ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
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CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

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Complete Protection from Moths, Fire and Theft
2% OF YOUR VALUATION
Tel. Kirkland 1709
830 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
SWARTZ BROTHERS
Exclusive Custom Furriers
Loops, Buttons, Minor Repairs Free
Storage House Inspection Invited

TENNIS BALLS
All three leading brands, Wright & Ditson, Dunlop, Pennsylvania, at this record low price—3 for $.90
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
In Harvard Square

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Cars Called For
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
2478 Mass. Ave., N. Cambridge
Eliot 8049

• TURKEYS—DUCKS
• GEESE—CHICKENS
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Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

"Be Kind to Animals Week"
GIVE THEM RED HEART DOG FOOD
George H. Stockwell
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Mother's Day Cards
Now on Display
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork
Groceries
Vegetables Fish
Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Famous-Name and Imported Tweed Coats
19.90
Values to 29.95
Stroock's—Imports
Plaids—Monotones
Stripes—Boxy Coats
Reefers—Wraparounds
Swaggers—Shirtwaist Models
for Misses and Women
Coat Shop, Second Floor

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

The Latest in
SMART HAND BAGS
$2.95 to $25.00
RICE & CO.
China 350 Main St. Crystal

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Home of
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
38 Ames St., Greenfield, Mass.
Telephone 3637

Store Your Furs in
Wilson's Cold Storage
3% of your own valuation
WILSON'S

BE PREPARED
Let Us
SINCLAIR-IZE
your car for summer
ROY'S Service Station
Route 2, 101 Main St.
Greenfield, Mass.

Oldsmobile—Cadillac
General Motors Truck
Sales and Service
Marble Motor Company
144 Lafayette Sq. Tel. 5383

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. Atwood—*Grocer*
520 Main Street Tel. 980

CAPACITY
for taking pains is the foundation stone of good dry cleaning. Have Your Spring Garments Dry Cleaned at the Individual where every detail is carefully cared for. Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses, 75c. PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
DRY CLEANING DEPT.

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

LAWRENCE

Protect Your Fine Furs *with* CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE *exclusively at*
Cherry & Webb's
Tel. 25251

Pure Wool Shetland Sweaters
Twin Set—$5.00
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.
PHONE 26523

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

DON'T BUY YOUR 1941 Plymouth or 1941 Chrysler Fluid Drive until you at our figures on your present car
44 YEARS SAME LOCATION
C. W. DILLON
CHRYSLER & PLYMOUTH
1-15 OXFORD ST. LAWRENCE
PHONE 24522

Prepare for Summer Now
Change Your Thin Winter Greases to the Proper Summer Grades. Protect Your Gears.
Methuen Service Station, Inc.
Broadway at Brown St. Methuen, Mass.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

Ladies' and Misses' Hats
Factory Retail Department
Full line of Spring and Summer Straws
You can save money
HOLLAND HAT CO.
DEPOT SQUARE, NEXT TO R. R. DEPOT

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LOWELL (Continued)

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

For Certified Cold Fur Storage
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

The BON MARCHE
Springtime Sale
Now in Progress!

LYNN

"The House for Service"
VISIT OUR DISPLAY
of New and Attractive FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
W. B. GIFFORD
97 and 99 Market Street

SATURDAY!
The Last Day of Goddard Bros.' 42nd Anniversary Sale!
Sensational Bargains throughout the entire store. Values that may not be duplicated for a long, long time!
Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3337

Watch for our
MAY SALE
T. W. ROGERS CO.

Wedding Gifts
The Bride will appreciate a gift from this store.
Your Money's Worth
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At KOTZEN'S
See the New 1941
KELVINATORS
Priced as low as $119.95
Easy terms
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main St., Malden Sq., Mass.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

JOSLIN'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
Celebrating 50 years of Growth with Malden
NOW IN PROGRESS
F. N. Joslin Co., Malden Square

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MARLBORO

A. MAIORANO
Custom Tailor
Suits made to order
Clean and press men's and ladies' clothes
1 Mechanic St., Marlboro, Mass.

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

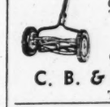
PEARL HARDWARE
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines For Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

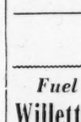
Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET



Protect Your Furs
from the many risks and dangers of the summer months—Moths, Fire, Theft, Dust and Warm Weather Deterioration.
Place them in our hands for safe STORAGE and expert care until you need them
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
14B Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STOneham 0621

Exclusive Headquarters for Frigidaire in Melrose
RUDERMAN'S
Malden—Melrose—Medford

Melrose Florist Co.



Flowers, Plants and Corsages of Distinction
245 WEST WYOMING AVE.
TEL. MEL. 1628

PRIOR
the "Haberdasher"
Your Local Outfitter
529 Main Street

Smart Women's Wear for Spring
Ray's FASHION SHOP
519-521 Main Street

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

OUR GARDEN SHOP
138 ESSEX STREET

Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 Pleasant St., Opp. the Public Library
Refrigerators
Ranges Washers
Radios

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

BUSH & CO., INC.
ESTAB. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
SPECIAL SALE
of CASUAL COATS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Children's Colorful Coin Deposit Book
15c
Makes a Game of Thrift
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 noon

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER

Cheap Permanents never pay. For your protection we use only the best

Big. 0607
36 Langley Road
MADAME RUTH BEAUTY SALON

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

LONG DISTANCE MOVING
H. E. EDGAR
Packing—Storing—Goods Insured
LAS. 4830 BIG. 3611
1200 WALNUT STREET

NEWTONVILLE

JENNEY
Low Pressure Oil Burners
Cut Heating Costs
Solvenized Heating Oil
Keeps Burner Clean and in Adjustment
— Send for Folder —
"6 Ways to Heating Satisfaction"
Call Han. 8150—Ralph H. Somers
Jenney Mfg. Co., 18 India St., Boston

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

★ Star Market Co. ★
First of the Season!
GENUINE SPRING
1941 YOUNG LAMB
First shipments just arrived! A real delicacy!
304 WALNUT ST. BIG. 8100

J. B. JURAD
NOW IS THE TIME TO CHANGE TO SUMMER LUBRICATION
Guaranteed Used Cars
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3335

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

There is no SUBSTITUTE for QUALITY
PLAIN GARMENTS
SUPER CLEANED 75c UP
For Service Dial LASell 2600
A-B-C Dry Cleaners, Inc.
West Newton, Mass.

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Serving the Newtons Wellesley and Weston
COMPLETE OUTFITTING
For the Whole Family
Specialists in Shoe Fitting
Each Fitting X-Ray Checked

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

FUR STORAGE
2½% of Valuation
Special Cloth Coats Cleaned, Glazed, Stored—$1.95
Cliff's Band Box
Phone Nor. 1668 168 Walpole St., Norwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

You're invited to come in and inspect our NEW SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Photographic Supplies
for both
Amateur and Professional Cameras, Films and Accessories
Berkshire Photo Supply, Inc.
279 NORTH STREET

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Smart
Easter Clothes
at
England Brothers

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Order Your
EASTER HAM
from
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NO-MEND HOSIERY
In All the Newest Spring Shades
with Gift Box
$1.15 pair—3 pairs $3.30
Holden & Stone Co.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
1249 Hancock Street

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, Slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
85 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

UPTON LUMBER COMPANY
Cedar Posts, All Sizes for Fences and Trellis
Tel. 45-2 North Reading

Johnson's Service Station
1213 No. Main Street Rea. 1215
Texaco Products
Complete Lubrication

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Somerset 3057, Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIS SQUARE Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Star Market Co.
Your Neighbor Shops Here!
She knows where her food dollars buy the finest quality! Why not learn for yourself why so many housewives prefer shopping at the Star Market!
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service, or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville Kirkland 7075

Be Smart and Comfortable in Your New
ENNA JETTICKS
Priced at 5.00 to 6.00
HIGHLAND SHOES
5 Davis Sq. Som. 0619

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	I	S	T		A	Y	M	O	R
I		S	A	R	A	Z	E	N		O
R	T		T	A	G	U	S		A	M
T	H	E		I	E	R		S	U	E
H	E	L	E	N		E	R	A	T	O
	A	M	A				A	D	O	
S	T	E	R	E		S	P	I	N	S
P	E	R		L	E	O		E	Y	E
I	R		I	V	O	R	Y		M	I
R		S	T	E	N	T	O	R		N
E	I	D	E	R		S	U	E	D	E

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

Spring HAT NEWS
Renee's Chapeaux Shop
1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our LUNCHEON
Specials
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

TIBBETTS NABORHOOD STORE
The Little Store With the Big Stock
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
White Bros. Creamy Milk
Oak Hill Products
Hendries' Ice Cream
128 Phillips St., Weymouth Tel. Wey. 1784-R
Store Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Closed Sundays 1 to 5 P. M.

Weymouth Lumber Co.
44 Mill Street, South Weymouth
Builders' Supplies—Paints
Tel. Wey. 1225

SOUTH SHORE INSURANCE AGENCY
Established 1870
Insurance of Every Description
Charles H. Chubbuck
45 Washington Square Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WINTHROP

JENNEY SERVICE STATION
WINTHROP HIGHLANDS
Time to change to summer lubricants. Give your motor a Spring "Tune Up" with Jenney Solvenized. Open 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
CALL OCEAN 0527

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
Sunny Side Greenhouses
2 Boxford St. Dial 24667

Children's outfitters
from Cradle to College
The Children's Shop
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
WORCESTER
Youth Center of Worcester

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ELOCUTION

ROWENA ROBINSON, L.G.S.M., L.R.A.M. (Eloc.). Tuition in Voice-Production and Dramatic Art. Wylde Green Lodge, Sutton Coldfield. Tel.: Sut. 1098.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GROCERY — FRUITS — VEGETABLES
L. & P. KEEN
43, Ellacombe Road, Torquay Tel. 87282

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PERSONAL SERVICE

IDEAS UNLIMITED (REG.)—Lady resident Exeter offers prompt personal service whatever your difficulty. 26 Park Rd., Polsloe Park. Phone 55183.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

HERTS.—Nannie required for two little children, 3 and 4; Christian Scientist preferred; country home, every comfort and consideration, Box W-1630, BCM/CSM, London.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

SHOE REPAIRING

SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE—High class boot and shoe repairers; best quality leather; moderate prices; music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Avenue, Ilford.

England

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY M.I.P.
Estab. 1870
568 Moseley Road, 12
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 106
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

W. H. SMITH & SON LTD.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
and 58, Westover Road
Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Old Shoes Day"

(Condensed from The Exchangite)
Chicago

"Old Shoes Day" to the local Exchange Club is attaining the status of a tradition which every member in the city seeks not only to uphold, but to make bigger and better. The last Old Shoes Day, held Feb. 6, was by far the most successful ever held.

The enthusiastic co-operation of the members and their individual work in their home neighborhoods produced about 300 pairs of good serviceable shoes, eight radios, and an accumulation of shirts, socks, trousers, sweaters, pajamas, and other articles of clothing far in excess of previous collections.

All of the material collected went to the Chicago Parental school where the boys there will first recondition and then use the clothing. The boys at Chicago Parental school are simply underprivileged and unfortunate youngsters from broken homes, where a mother is compelled by circumstances to leave a family of small children while she tries to earn her daily living, or where a father, alone, tries to keep his family intact even though he spends his days or nights away at work.

The school provides shelter, food, and supervision of the boys' activities. The parents are supposed to furnish clothes. That is where difficulty often is encountered; most of the parents cannot buy the things the boys need.

In 1939 Exchangite Roy Evans was a chance visitor at the school. He noticed a large number of boys who were inadequately shod. The thought came to him, "Why can't Exchange do something about this condition?" At the next weekly meeting of the Club, Evans informed those present of what he had seen, and made a suggestion that the members get together discarded shoes and clothing around their homes and bring them to the next luncheon meeting. The idea struck a responsive chord, and the first Old Shoes Day was held.

The results were gratifying. The shoes were sent to the school where they were taken to the repair shop which is operated largely by the boys. In a few days, dozens of pairs of good, serviceable shoes made their appearance around the school grounds.

A few weeks later Mr. Evans made a visit to the school and was escorted to a room where approximately 200 boys were assembled. Superintendent Page suggested that those who were wearing Exchange Club provided shoes raise their hands. One hundred and fifty of the boys responded.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Two-Solution Ink Eradicators Work?

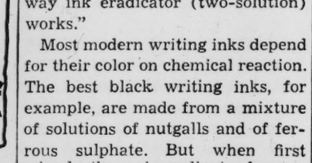
Miss N. R. T., of Newton Center, Mass., writes, "I'd be very much pleased if you would explain the way ink eradicator (two-solution) works."

Most modern writing inks depend for their color on chemical reaction. The best black writing inks, for example, are made from a mixture of solutions of nutgalls and of ferrous sulphate. But when first mixed, these ingredients form a clear solution, turning black only after exposure to air, which causes a chemical reaction known as oxidation. Such inks, therefore, usually have aniline dye coloring matter added to give the ink the necessary color in the bottle.

It is a poor chemical rule which will not work both ways. If a practically colorless solution can undergo a chemical change (in the above instance, oxidation) and become black, it is not difficult to imagine that another chemical process might cause its color to fade. This result is accomplished by the use of liquid ink eradicators.

Inks made from nutgalls and ferrous sulphate may be eradicated by applying a moderately concentrated solution of oxalic acid, followed by the application of pure water, drying frequently with clean uncolored blotting paper.

Different inks have different chemical compositions, and the eradicator solutions must vary accordingly in order to be effective. Most black inks other than those just described yield readily to the use of a weak solution of chlorin-



A TWO-SOLUTION ERADICATOR FOR NUTGALLS-FERROUS SULPHATE INKS

ated lime, followed by the application of weak acetic acid and water, drying frequently with blotters.

One-solution eradicators also are known. Silver inks, for example, respond to a solution of potassium cyanide or of sodium hypochlorite. Another one-solution eradicator is made up of a mixture of potassium alum and citric acid dissolved in water.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

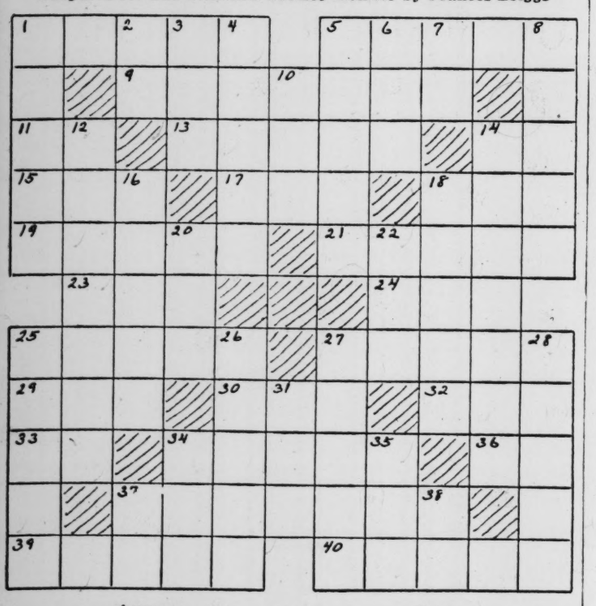
Where Would You Find—

1. The direction from which a zephyr blows?
2. The town where the first American coin was struck?
3. The Land of the Midnight Sun?
4. The Strait of Mackinac?
5. H. R. 1776?
6. The seven states which bound Kentucky?
7. The department of the United States under whose jurisdiction the Canal Zone is placed?
8. Sweet Briar College?
9. Moravia?
10. A catalo?

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

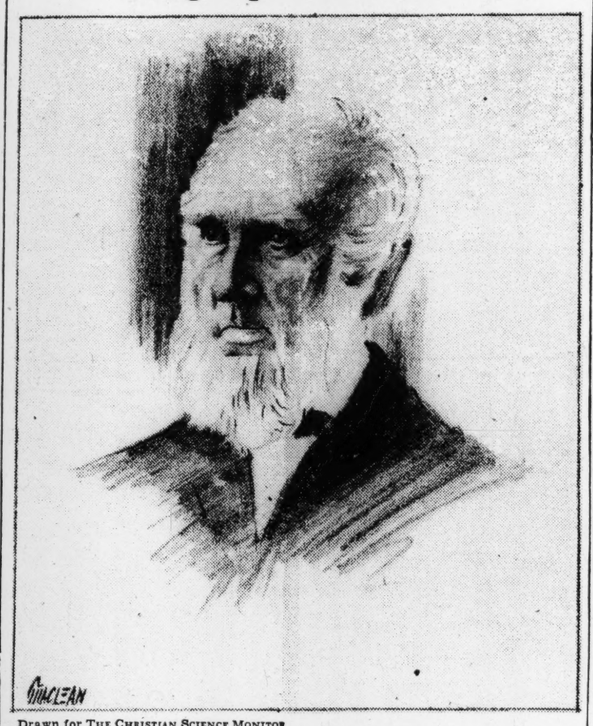
1—Grain to be, or that has been, ground is what?
6—Who is prior of Jorvaulx Abbey in Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
9—Who is a famous American golfer?
11—Right (abbr.).
13—What is a river of Spain and Portugal?
14—Exist.
15—What is the definite article?
17—What is a noun suffix?
18—To petition.
19—What was first name of author of "Ramona"?
21—Who was the Muse of lyric poetry?
23—What is the candlenut tree?
24—Bustle.
25—What is a cubic meter?
27—A distaff is used by one who does what?
29—Through.
30—Name for a lion.
32—What is organ of sight?
33—What is symbol for iridium?
34—What is used in manufacture of billiard balls?
36—What is third note of scale?
37—What herald in "Iliad" had very loud voice?
39—What duck is valued for its down?
40—What is a kind of leather tanned so as to present undressed surface?

Down

1—Circumference of anything is what?
2—Exists.
3—Perched.
4—Connected line of cars is what?
5—What is the blue color of clear sky?
6—Affirmative.
7—Symbol for manganese is what?
8—Who is object of Juliet's affections?
10—To grow old.
12—Where would thespians perform?
14—What is opposed to "pseudonym"?
16—What is first name of Gantry, Lewis hero?
18—What is a diminutive of Sarah?
20—Organ of hearing is what?
22—What is a quick, smart blow?
25—What is another name for a steeple?
26—What is a young eel?
27—Kinds.
28—Paris is on what river?
31—What is an indefinitely long period of time?
34—What suffix denotes "one of a party"?
35—Pronoun.
37—Pierre is capital of what State (abbr.)?
38—What is second note of scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Greenleaf Whittier
1807-1892

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was the poet of familiar life.
He was the voice of a great historic time in the United States.
A son of a simple New England farmer, he loved the country.
Their old homestead nestled under a long, low range of hills.
Year in, year out, young John took his share of the farm duties.
He milked seven cows, attended a horse, two oxen, a few sheep.
At night he would listen to his father's reading of the Gospels.
Or he would follow Uncle Moses' tales of fields and brooks.
But the three winter months were the most important to him.
Was not school then in session, and the teacher his friend?
One evening this friend called with a book of Burns' poems.
So pleased was John that he memorized it from beginning to end.
The Whittier library comprised some thirty volumes of classics.
It occurred to the lad that it should have a catalogue.
Setting about preparing one he found himself writing in rhymes.
And from that time on he produced one poem after another. . . .

ONE MORNING young Whittier was busy building a fence.
The news carrier came along and thrust the paper at him.
As usual, John immediately turned to the Poet's Corner.
At sight of some of his own lines he was almost overcome.
Soon afterward he was called into the house to meet a guest.
"Who can want to see me?" he thought as he prepared himself.
The visitor was no other than William L. Garrison in person.
Garrison had come a long way to congratulate him on his poems.
The next step for Whittier was to acquire a good education.
Radiant, he learned to make shoes in order to pay his tuition.
At twenty he found himself in the Academy of Haverhill. . . .
And the day soon came when he gave all his time to journalism.

"O Freedom! if to me belong
Nor mighty Milton's gift divine,
Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song,
Still, with a love as deep and strong
As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine."

So he wrote who loved poetry, politics, but freedom above all.
Now he had cast in his lot with the slaves and their defenders.
Supported by Garrison he printed an anti-slavery pamphlet.
He signed the National Anti-Slavery Declaration in Philadelphia.
He served as one of the secretaries of that Society in New York.
He became the editor of "The Freeman," an Abolitionist journal.
Meanwhile his series of remarkable poems held public attention.
Whittier expressed the latent thoughts of the plain people.
"Kansas Emigrants" became the song of prairie schooners.
"We wait beneath the furnace" was the voice of anti-slavery.
But most popular of all were his poems on country life.
He lived in the region of Quaker and Puritan frugality.
He recalled his boyhood life and sympathized with country ways.
And these, in his poems, became the voice of the multitude . . .
—the voice that proclaims most clearly the duty of man . . .
—the voice that calls most sweetly to thoughts of olden days.

NOW WHITTIER often wrote eight columns of articles a week.
In time he acquired a devoted following, a world-wide fame.
Some of his religious poems were set to music as hymns.
His later years unfolded happiness, prosperity and calm.
He received the Harvard honorary degree of Master of Arts.
He received the Harvard honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.
"Love to all the world," was the last message of the poet.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.—Eph. 6:1, 4.

In Lighter Vein

Saving Something

Suitor: "Have you told your father that I write songs?"

Daughter: "Not yet, dear. I've told him about your other bad faults, but I couldn't tell him everything at once."

Daughter's Job

Mother: "Yes, my girl's on munitions now. She makes the nut that screws on the bolt that holds the plate that covers the recess that contains the thingummy that works the gadget that tells the pilot where he is in the dark."—Punch ©.

Election Results

An American was defeated ignominiously when he ran for the office of sheriff. He got 55 votes out of a total of 3,500, and the next day he walked down Main Street with two guns hanging from his belt.

"You were not elected and you have no right to carry guns," fellow citizens told him.

"Listen, folks," he replied, "a man with no more friends than I've got in this county needs to carry guns."—Telephone Topics.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from T. Knapp, Westwood, Mass.

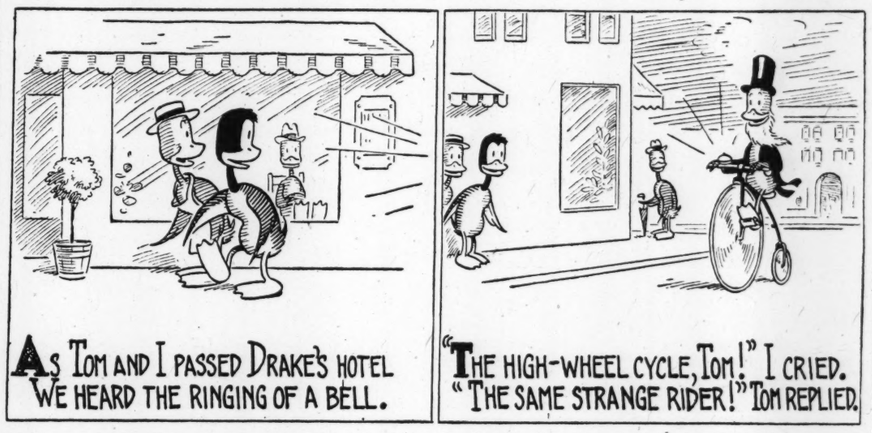
Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph; and on Friday, May 9, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Daily Quotation

WHEN truth is revealed, let custom give place; let no man prefer custom before reason and truth.—St. Augustine

The Adventures of Waddles—*Familiar Face*

By The Hagers


As Tom and I passed Drake's hotel we heard the ringing of a bell.
"The high-wheel cycle, Tom!" I cried. "The same strange rider!" Tom replied.
He tossed out cards as he rode by, took off his hat and called out, "Hi!"
"The duck," I quacked, "upon that wheel I do believe is Joseph Teal!"

Vocations

Weather Forecaster

One of the world's few privately owned weather bureaus is operated by Dr. Irving P. Krick, who also heads the Meteorology Department of the California Institute of Technology.

By a recently developed system of charting the movement of polar and tropical air currents to find when and where they will meet, he predicts weather phenomena throughout the United States and Canada as much as several months in advance. He also rechecks his long-range forecasts with current developments, and issues a twice-weekly bulletin for which subscribers pay $125.00 per year. By using his service, public utilities, motion picture companies, airlines and manufacturers may save thousands of dollars.

Besides advising stores whether to buy electric fans or umbrellas, Dr. Krick warns when rivers will freeze or flood, whether frost will endanger crops, and whether the next day will be so hazy that extra current will be required when consumers snap on the electric lights.

His clients include such governmental bodies as T. V. A., California Division of Highways, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, insurance companies, farmers and speculators. He is 33 years old, and gave up his career as a concert pianist in favor of meteorological research.

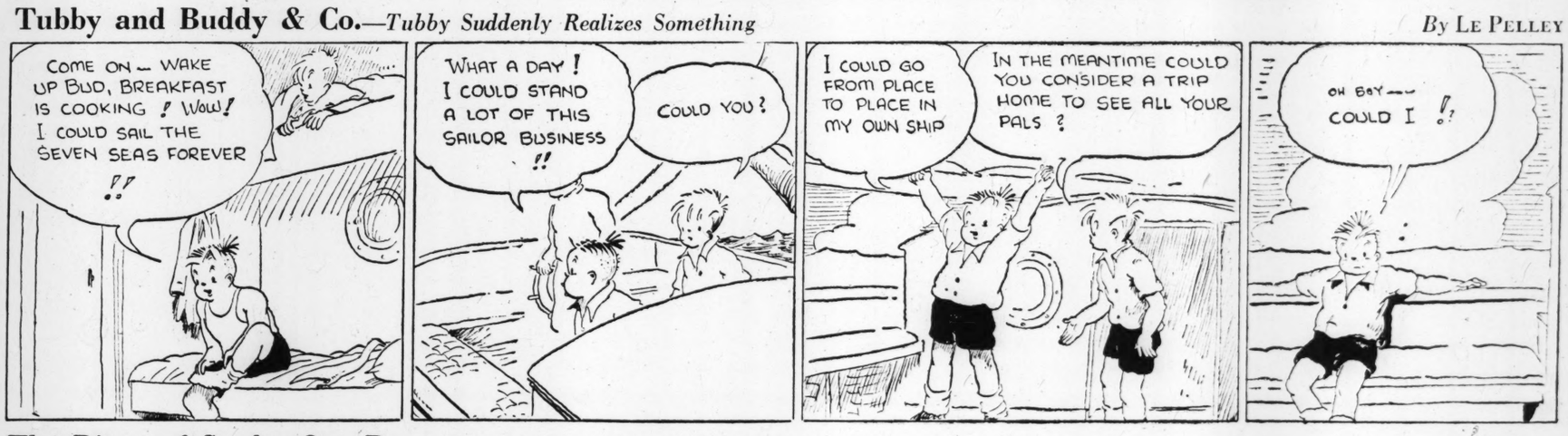
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. This is the west wind; from Zephyrus in classical mythology.
2. The die for the pine tree shilling was struck at Saugus, Massachusetts.
3. Norway
4. A strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.
5. This is the famous Lease-Lend bill recently made a law by the United States Congress.
6. Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee.
7. The War Department controls the Canal Zone.
8. Sweet Briar, Virginia.
9. A former province in northern Austria-Hungary, now a part of Czechoslovakia.
10. A United States animal which is a cross between a buffalo and a domestic cow.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Suddenly Realizes Something*

By Le Pelley


COME ON — WAKE UP BUD, BREAKFAST IS COOKING ! WOW! I COULD SAIL THE SEVEN SEAS FOREVER !!
WHAT A DAY ! I COULD STAND A LOT OF THIS SAILOR BUSINESS !!
COULD YOU ?
I COULD GO FROM PLACE TO PLACE IN MY OWN SHIP
IN THE MEANTIME COULD YOU CONSIDER A TRIP HOME TO SEE ALL YOUR PALS ?
OH BOY — COULD I !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Co-operation Is All That's Needed*

By Rodgers

APRIL 20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
REMEMBER APRIL 20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
"Wouldn't this week be a good time to do a little agitating against dog leashes?" one of the Gloom Chasers asked today —
"Well, I dislike leashes as much as any dog," T. W. said. "But there seem to be times when they are necessary—"
"That's right," I wagged, "Let's just remember, the more co-operation between dog and master, the less often a leash is needed."
REMEMBER APRIL 20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
APRIL 20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
So we let it go at that—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Whatever Is Necessary

This newspaper has repeatedly pointed out that the present world struggle is the physical manifestation of mental and spiritual conflicts. We have said many times that defense is first of all a spiritual activity and that primary reliance must be placed in the weapons which are not carnal—in the power of right and justice. Daily it becomes clearer that those who perceive the true nature of the struggle are armed against the confusion and defeatism which mesmerizes all who see only the material might of military machines. Grounded in some measure on spiritual bases, they are prepared to do whatever is necessary to defeat the evils of totalitarian oppression and aggression.

Whatever is necessary may involve military action. Those closest to the evil tried appeasing it. And many sincere pacifists hoped it could be overcome by moral and spiritual resistance. One surrender after another—Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, Czechoslovakia—resulted. Gradually men found that it was necessary to express the spiritual qualities of justice, courage and freedom in physical defense. Almost too late they took up their David's sling and stood to meet overwhelming odds. As the world-wide nature of the struggle has developed, people farther away, such as the Yugoslavs and the Greeks, have had to take their stand.

Today the United States faces the issue squarely. For many months the American people have been building up their military power. Now for perhaps the first time they see a situation in which if they are to make effective their part in the defense of freedom they may have to use their navy and air force to protect delivery of aid to those who resist aggression. Various methods are offered, such as the patrolling of sea lanes on the western side of the Atlantic, or the relieving of British ships now guarding Singapore. But more and more it appears that actual convoying may be the only sufficient answer.

Secretaries Hull and Knox have just declared bluntly that ways must be found to insure delivery of aid to Britain. Military and naval experts agree that convoying looks like the surest step. There is a wide belief that convoying means open hostilities. The American people should be told frankly that hostilities are very likely to result whenever Berlin feels that the gain from them would offset the galvanizing of American efforts which would result.

It is possible that even the exchanging of shots between an American destroyer and a Nazi submarine would not produce war in the familiar meaning of the word. There were plenty of similar exchanges during the "non-intervention" episode of the Spanish civil war without Britain or France declaring war on Germany or Italy. War might not come unless the American people insisted on declaring it. Yet convoying would more definitely risk war than any step America has so far taken, such as seizure of Axis ships, repair of British ships, or establishing of bases in Greenland.

Indeed, any further step the United States now takes involves war risks. And if the Nazi power extends further—as for instance to the seizure of Dakar or the Azores—it is almost sure to necessitate counter steps by America to safeguard the Western Hemisphere. Certainly if Britain lost control of the Atlantic, Greenland and even Canada would be directly threatened. Even if the United States chose to do nothing more to insure delivery of aid to Britain, such developments would demand counter measures.

But a big majority of the Americans canvassed by the Gallup poll say they would convoy if Britain were in danger of falling. Can chances be taken with that danger? Those in America who have most clearly perceived the nature of the present war know that America's stake in it is bigger than is yet acknowledged. They are ready to do whatever is necessary to insure American safety and a surer defense of democracy. They would convoy if necessary and face war if necessary. That is the position of thoughtful Americans today.

Spring Salad à l'américaine

Southern Appalachian mountaineers cutting pokeweed shoots for "poke sallet." Missouri Valley folks pulling dandelion, wild mustard, lamb's quarters, and dock greens. Wisconsin boys digging sassafras roots for Grandma.

A Tennessee farmer casting an appraising glance at the contents of the smokehouse. A New England farm wife ditto the jelly closet. An Iowa stock breeder comparing the contents of the corncrib with the number of new pigs.

A Michigander, putting his family in a trailer and leaving his Florida orange grove to look after his Traverse City cherry orchard. A Floridian locking the door of his hotel on the Gulf and boarding the streamliner to open his hotel in New Hampshire. Baseball players shaking Southern sand out of their shoes and beginning to dream Pullman-car dreams of pennants.

And in all the towns and cities in between, Johnny, nose glued to show window, eyeing the marble display. Father rooting in all the closets for his golf paraphernalia. Mother telling the groceryman, "And some ammonia, sal soda, four bars of yellow soap, and a clothes line."

Vandalism Can Be Checked

Although vandalism has been a problem of every Boston administration, the Finance Commission's disclosure that such acts cost taxpayers $1,000,000 a year is not to be dismissed lightly. Unchecked wrecking of buildings and constant theft of expensive equipment reveals an underlying lack of morality which needs correction at home.

The impression prevails, nevertheless, that city employees themselves can do much to stop destruction and stealing of city-owned property. It is inconceivable that a police station could be robbed of valuable equipment with an alert management; or that theft of two shoemaking machines in 1933 could only be "discovered" in 1937; or that youngsters attending police-sponsored Halloween parties in public buildings could wreck furniture without those in charge knowing it; or that microscopes at City Hospital should suddenly "disappear." The Commission points out that seldom is anyone prosecuted for vandalism.

Obviously desirable is a city-wide inventory control system for all city-owned equipment through which definite responsibility can be placed with specific individuals. How can a check on equipment be maintained when no comprehensive list of equipment exists?

The Public Library has reduced losses from $20,000 to $8,000 a year by seeking to educate culprits and by following every case to a satisfactory settlement. There may have been improvements elsewhere; certainly the Library's success should be repeated in other city departments.

Spread the Training First

Army officers reportedly are desirous of finding a plan to induce thousands of the Selective Service trainees to continue in the military service for another two years after the one-year period for which they were drafted.

The motives for this are understandable, since the Army always has felt that it can make a much better soldier of a man in three years—the Regular Army enlistment period—than in one. Yet it will be well to go slowly about extending the service of conscripted men. If they can be persuaded to sign up by a bonus such as that of $75 or $150 offered for re-enlistments, that will be all right.

But for Congress to consider legislation at this time to extend the term of service to three years or for the duration of the emergency would be a mistake. Many a draftee would feel that he had been duped and that the Nation had broken faith with him.

Moreover, the purpose of the draft is to create a trained reserve rather than a specialized Army. The specialization is the function of the Regular Army. Recognizing that modern warfare revolves around a small, highly trained, and well-equipped force, there is yet need for an organized reserve, and that reserve should be as large as possible.

Thus far only about one man in twenty has been called out of the more than 16,000,000 who registered last year for training. Another million are due to register soon. Training should be extended to many more of these before any trainee is put under pressure to remain beyond his year in camp.

Carriers of placards which branded as pro-Nazi the America First Committee's anti-convoy rally in New York the other evening were greeted on the sidewalks with, "Get out of here or we'll kill you." This, it should be understood, was a "peace" meeting.

If it takes 320,000 Nazis to police Norway with its three millions, what would it take to keep order in a Saturday afternoon children's movie?

The Bookshelf

Broadcaster in Print

Many reporters and others who were in London during the Battle of Britain came home and wrote books about it. But Edward R. Murrow did not have to do that; his was already written for him. THIS IS LONDON (New York: Simon and Schuster. $2) is made up of his day-to-day broadcasts from a month before the outbreak of the war up to this very spring. And if his style is somewhat different from that of most of the books out of London, it is because Mr. Murrow is not a "writing reporter" but a "speaking reporter"; for he is head of the European Bureau of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and his announcement, "This . . . is London," has been heard on the short waves by thousands of American listeners.

Those who write for a living need sneer no sneers at Mr. Murrow's style, nor at his unorthodox manner of news-getting. To quote Elmer Davis, who has written an introduction to the book, "the only objection that can be offered to Murrow's technique of reporting is that when an air raid is on he has the habit of going up on the roof to see what is happening, or of driving around town in an open car to see what has been hit. That is a good way to get the news, but perhaps not the best way to make sure that you will go on getting it."

* * *

The early part of his interesting volume is devoted to recalling episodes now almost forgotten—the pamphlet flights over Germany, the "bore war," and the Sitzkrieg. He takes us down through "the war of nerves," the episode of Norway, and the War in the West, to the bombardment of British cities. These have been conveniently divided into eight chapters; at the beginning of each is a war chronology, making the book of considerable value for reference.

A story which illustrates the unconquerable spirit of the young Britons was one which he reported last June: ". . . A boy of 20 drove up in a station wagon. He weighed about 115 pounds. He asked the squadron leader if he could have someone to fly him back to his own field. His voice was loud and flat; his uniform was torn, had obviously been wet. He wore a pair of brown tennis shoes, three sizes too big. After he'd gone I asked one of the men who had been talking with him what was the matter with him. 'Oh,' he replied, 'he was shot down over at Dunkirk, on the first patrol this morning. Landed in the sea, swam to the beach, was bombed for a couple of hours, came home in a paddle steamer. His voice sounds like that because he can't hear himself. You get that way after you've been bombed a few hours,' he said."

* * *

As those who have listened to Mr. Murrow's broadcasts know, he has seen Britons in action. "Mark it down," he tells us, "these people are both brave and patient, and all are equal under the bomb." At no time did he see any signs of gloom or despair, even on Christmas Eve, although he admitted that he heard no wishing of "Merry Christmas."

As to peace aims, Mr. Murrow has felt all along that these should be in the form of a joint declaration from Washington and London, but perhaps the best peace aim he has quoted is that spoken by Jan Masaryk, the exiled Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who said simply, "I want to go home."

And though there may be still darker days ahead, this broadcasting reporter declares, Londoners have learned not to be afraid in the dark. M. W. B.

Trying to Decide

"Wars Do Things to Friendships"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent article on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor was titled "Wars Do Things to Friendships," to which I longed to reply, "No. They do not," and to relate the story of a friendship with a German girl, which endured through the World War, and I am sure will last through this.

My German friend lived in Munich, that beautiful city where I spent many happy months at the age of twenty, enjoying its charm and lovely music and art, and exploring the wonderful Bavarian Highlands.

My friend Elsa had been in England and loved it as much as I did Bavaria. We discussed the possibility of a war between our two countries but could not believe it could happen, but a year or so later it did. We went through four long years without writing to one another.

Armistice Day brought rejoicing to me, sadness to her, but we wrote to one another on that day, stating bare facts of our experiences, and continued our correspondence as if nothing had happened.

A year or so afterwards I met her again in Munich. As I waited for her at the hotel window, she came to me with two red roses in her hand, and it was as if we had never been parted. Certainly the words in the article are true: "The war is not this man, your friend."

* * *

But why not apply these words also to our "friend" Hitler? We in England generally refer to our nightly entertainment as a "visit from our friends, the Jerries." That is one of the differences between this war and the last. This one is definitely against the "evil things," as our beloved late Prime Minister told us. The bombings certainly are responsible for many friendships in England. Neighbors who never spoke to one another now curl up together in garden-shelters like sardines in a tin. Proud women who thought of their domestic staff as of some different class of animal, "not quite nice to know," now sleep beside them in cellars and are grateful for their nearness. Let us rejoice in these "good things" which are coming through this disturbance and let us see that hate has no part in our national make-up, except the hate of evil things.

Life in a bombed city only makes more real the nothingness of matter. One minute a man is a prosperous businessman with no thought but his business. Next minute he is a mere man, living together with fellow sufferers and helping them, with no business worries. Now he has time to find his fellowmen are his friends.

* * *

Children from the cities are now enjoying country life. Women, who thought of little besides their own affairs, are now out in the world, driving ambulances and canteens. Slums that needed pulling down have been bombed to bits. Maybe as a nation we thought too much about relics of history and not enough about present living conditions. It may be good for the present generation to have to build some new churches instead of sitting down in the ones built by our forefathers. And what can be more inspiring than the building of churches?

No, the first result of the blackout was to give us an opportunity to see the stars, and the only result of this war must be the spread of universal love and gratitude for friendship. E. MADGE CARLESS

Bristol, Eng.

Down the Middle of the Road

This Matter of Public Opinion

By Erwin D. Canham

Extension of vital naval aid to Britain by the United States is said to await the readiness of American public opinion. Well, what does American public opinion need to know before getting ready to support vital naval aid? These things, at least:

How important to the United States is it that the control of the Atlantic should remain in Anglo-American hands?

How serious are the present threats to the life-line leading from the Western Hemisphere to Britain?

Leaders have long tried to convince Americans that it was of vital importance to them that the Atlantic remain in friendly hands. And yet some Americans say: "What difference does it make to us who wins the war?" Others repeat: "Britain hasn't always been so friendly, either." Still others say: "Britain can't win anyway."

Such assertions can readily be refuted. To those who insist that the outcome of the war is of no serious concern to the United States it is easy enough to point to the difference between British and Nazi economic policies, to the political revolutions which Nazi agitators are today demonstrably seeking to bring about in Latin America, to the "slave world" which Nazi thinking would force upon the remaining free nations. The serfdom in which the conquered peoples of Europe live at this very moment—the deliberate effort to exterminate the leaders of the Polish people, who have themselves had warm ties with America—are proof enough of Nazi policies. Most Americans know these things. It is inconceivable that the contrary assertion fools many of them long.

* * *

For those who say "Britain hasn't always been friendly," another reference to history should be effective. Trade rivalry—normal, natural, desirable—between the United States and Britain has often been vigorous. But the instances of effective and helpful collaboration are just as frequent. National self-interest has been the guiding policy of both countries. The United States and Great Britain have usually been one another's best customers. What they produced and sold to each other has always been more important than what they sold to third parties. Canada is a grand neighbor, a connecting link between the two nations. The darker spots in Britain's imperial history do not compare with the blackness of exploitation in Poland or China today, and if history is to be examined the United States itself tamed this continent with methods of often dubious morality and humanitarianism.

Those isolationists who say "Britain can't win anyway" are flatly challenging the sportsmanship of their fellow-Americans who always love an underdog. Most Americans simply refuse to believe that Britain's cause is hopeless. They realize that the home island itself must be conquered before the war can end. And most Americans, like Britons, do not quit at this stage of any game.

More important and relevant to the decisions which Americans and their President must make is the question of the seriousness of the present threat to the Atlantic life-line. Here, despite constant general warnings, the facts have not yet sunk home. So far, British authorities have been unwilling to reveal just how many American cargoes—war tools produced in United States factories and to be paid for by United States taxpayers—have gone to the bottom.

* * *

Isn't it about time that Americans were told what part of their war effort has been wasted? Wouldn't it help them to know the facts? Two reasons have impelled the secrecy: that such publication might give information valuable to the enemy, and that it might unduly color Americans with defeatism. Is either reason valid? Surely the information could be revealed in general terms stripping it of military value. And surely the arguments from defeatism are not convincing. If Americans thought Britain wasn't putting up a valiant effort, wasn't making an all-out attempt, they would be ready prey to defeatism. But even the Greek tragedy can be viewed as something far better attempted than never tried. Should Greece have been left unassisted to its fate? How great would have been the denunciations of Britain then! Mistakes were no doubt made. But, on balance, surely the long-range view will be that the Greek campaign was a gallant necessity. No wise American can confidently assert that the British could have done any differently, could even have sent more troops, unless he can also prove how it could have been done.

American public opinion can stand the facts. It needs to know exactly what the Atlantic situation means to every citizen of this land, and how serious the actual threat to Britain now is. If these two points are driven home there will be no doubt about American action. Defeatism today may not be half as strong as defeatism tomorrow. If public thinking is given half a chance, it will decide aright. It has done so in every prior crisis in this war. There is a certain inevitability in its action. That is something the President and Congress can count on. And they needn't wait too late, either. Americans generally are a whole lot more alert than they are given credit for. The radio brings Iowa and Ankara mighty close. The best place for leadership is in front.

The Wide Horizon

New York in the 1990's

By George Aubrey Hastings

NEW YORK

After a three-year study of how New York might develop best during the next fifty years, the City Planning Commission has painted in the broad outlines of a preliminary pattern. Against the background of present uses, a "master plan" suggests stages of future distribution of residential, business, industrial and open areas, and traffic arteries and parking spaces.

Contrasting with the picture of where the present generation of New Yorkers work and live, the first stage of transformation envisages abolition of slum neighborhoods of old-law tenements "within not much more than a generation," and calls for decentralized redistribution of residence and industrial areas. Many factories would follow those workers who already have moved from midtown congestion to outlying Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

In Manhattan, the financial district is foreseen as anchored downtown, and the midtown shopping and business section as probably remaining between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Street. But in the drab district between midtown and downtown (blighted in spots) is anticipated eventually a new residence belt from the Hudson to the East River.

* * *

The second stage is plotted as an extension of the first as buildings outlive their usefulness and new land uses and building development evolve under an orderly, modern plan in which foresight instead of chance would play the leading role. The planners envision not only conserving and enhancing land values and tax revenues, but assuring less crowded, more comfortable and efficient living, working and recreation.

Several "more or less self-contained communities within the city" are foreshadowed—as if the Big Town had not always included a group of little towns or distinctive neighborhoods.

The plan is predicated on the belief that the city has practically got its growth and is now at a stage where it can pause for breath and leisurely development along qualitative rather than quantitative lines. The Commission says the city "is no longer growing irresistibly in population" (though it sometimes seems about to burst with its seven millions and more). While population is not static, it continues to slow down (and even decrease in some areas) and the trend is toward less density.

New Yorkers may already realize this, but visitors caught up in the maelstrom of surface traffic, underground rapid transit and general living conditions may not have been aware of it. Indeed, encountering a New York traffic jam suggests that the saturation point of people and vehicles in a given space has been reached and the city has jelled to a standstill.

* * *

But New Yorkers somehow do find a way to move about, to live, to enjoy their mode of existence—and even boast about it. However, they are showing a lively interest in the plan for larger living rather than a larger city. This is not surprising, for New York has been slower than hundreds of other American municipalities, large and small, to adopt city planning.

There will even be places to park cars—in tiers—if the plan works out. The Commission suggests setting aside certain areas, perhaps even "streets of five or six levels."

This blue-print for tomorrow is not put forth as rigid or final, but as a starting point and guide for orderly evolution. Rexford G. Tugwell, Chairman of the Commission, likens it to "the rough floor plans of a house."

New York economically, culturally and otherwise belongs to and depends upon the whole country, not just itself. Therefore others as well as New Yorkers, no matter how much they like (or dislike) the metropolis, are happy that a new city is on order even if it not be finished and delivered for half a century. The present one has seen much more time than that pass during its amazing, if haphazard development, since a certain memorable $24 real estate deal was negotiated between the Indians and early arrivals on the island of Manhattan.

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